

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1978

Established 1887

No. 29,787

Pentagon Asks Funds to Build 2 New ICBMs

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT) — The Defense Department has approved a plan for developing two new intercontinental ballistic missiles as part of a \$2.2-billion supplemental budget request that would go to Congress for approval in January, government officials said yesterday.

The decision to seek additional funds for defense is said to reflect a desire to lay the political groundwork for achieving Senate approval for a new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms accord.

The officials said that, earlier this month, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown approved a final version of the supplemental request, which included about \$500 million for new strategic programs. The bulk of these funds, they said, would go for beginning full-scale development of a new land-based missile, known as the MX, and a longer-range version of the Trident submarine-launched missile, called the Trident 2.

Deterrent Force

Pentagon officials said that together, the two missiles would form the backbone of the U.S. nuclear deterrent in the late 1980s. The Pentagon request is now being examined by the White House Office of Management and Budget, but a senior aide in the office said that it was unlikely that Mr. Brown's decision would be altered. The official thus predicted that the supplemental request would be presented to Congress early next year.

Multiple Aim Point

The submission of a supplemental budget to Congress was made necessary by Mr. Carter's decision in August to veto the fiscal 1979 authorization bill because it included unwanted money for a new nuclear aircraft carrier.

Mr. Carter's veto was sustained in September and the ship was dropped from the budget. But Congress refused to restore funds for programs that were earlier cut from the administration's request to fund the carrier for the year.

Accordingly, the administration is now attempting to bring its overall defense spending program back up to the level it originally sought. Thus, more than three-quarters of the supplemental request is said by officials to cover items that were cut by Congress earlier this year, including ammunition and stocks for troops in Western Europe, increased reinforcement capability and enhanced ship-repair services.

The two new missiles, however, represent new spending initiatives by the Pentagon. The missiles, particularly



TRIAL RUN — King Hussein of Jordan tries out his new ski equipment on the slopes of the Zugspitze during a stay at the Bavarian Alpine resort of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, following a four-day official visit to West Germany.

1st Demand for Capital

Peking Requests UN Aid For Modernization Effort

By Lee Lescaze

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — China has requested UN aid for the first time as the Peking government widens its efforts to get the capital for its modernization effort.

For years, China rejected all foreign aid, insisting on paying its own way to development. However, according to UN officials, China now is seeking not only aid from the UN Development Program but has approached the World Health Organization and Unesco.

While China has not specified the total of aid sought from the Development Program, an official estimated Peking would ask for about \$100 million.

China has previously shown no interest in grants from the Development Program although it has been a member of the UN agency since 1972. As a member, China has contributed a total of \$7.5 million to the program and has allowed it to conduct training programs in China for technicians of other developing countries.

Since the early 1970s, China has accepted credit only indirectly, through deferred payments for purchases rather than direct borrowing from banks or foreign governments.

One of the reasons for Japan's success in capturing a large share of China's trade has been the Japanese flexibility in arranging their transactions to suit the Chinese and who want to come to our country.

In the last six weeks, however, a number of foreign bankers have returned from China with word that

France Accepts Vietnamese on Refugee Ship

PARIS, Nov. 15 (Reuters) — France today offered to admit the Vietnamese refugees stranded in Malaysian waters aboard a freighter.

Deputy Foreign Minister Olivier Stirn told the National Assembly: "France is ready to receive those refugees who are on the Halong and who want to come to our country."

The Malaysian government has refused to allow the 2,500 Vietnamese aboard the ship to land. It said it did not consider them genuine refugees, but fee-paying emigrants whose passage had been organized by an international syndicate.

Mr. Stirn said, "We feel that by such a move (receiving the refugees), we are not only respecting our constitution and our tradition of a country of asylum, but also France's essence and heart."

France has taken in about 45,000 Vietnamese since the end of the Vietnam war three and a half years ago.

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U.S., in Policy Shift, Allows Sale of Airliners to Libya

By Fred Farnis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (IHT) — The Carter administration has reversed itself and allowed the sale to Libya of two Boeing 727 airliners after the deal had been held up for months on political grounds.

The two aircraft have already been flown to Libya to enter service with Libyan Arab Airlines. H.M. Cuniali, the airline's head, had warned some weeks ago that it might be forced to buy the French-German Airbus if it could not get the additional two Boeing craft it sought.

French aviation executives were reportedly upset at the shift, which appeared to indicate a more aggressive U.S. sales policy, overriding political objections.

The holding of an export license for the two 727s was said by a State

Department official to be based on Libya's "involvement" in international terrorism, particularly by Palestinians. But that situation now has changed, he said.

The Nov. 3 action releasing the two airliners, however, followed a Sept. 26 directive from President Carter for the departments of State and Commerce, among other agencies, to "take export consequences fully into account when considering the use of export controls for foreign-policy purposes." The State Department official said.

A Boeing official said the company had "made our pitch" to the U.S. government "well before" the president's directive.

Delivery to Libya of the two planes, for which it had already paid \$30 million, had been held up on State Department policy grounds, officials said, because the government of Col. Moamer

Qadhafi had been "involved with planes being filed."

U.S. government officials say that the State Department reassessment that led to the Commerce Department's issuing the export license was made before the presidential directive. "It's really not the case that the sale was allowed to go through because of the export policy statement of the president," a State Department official said.

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Sends Secret Message to Carter

Sadat Cites Crisis in Talks But Says They Will Go On

By Christopher Wren

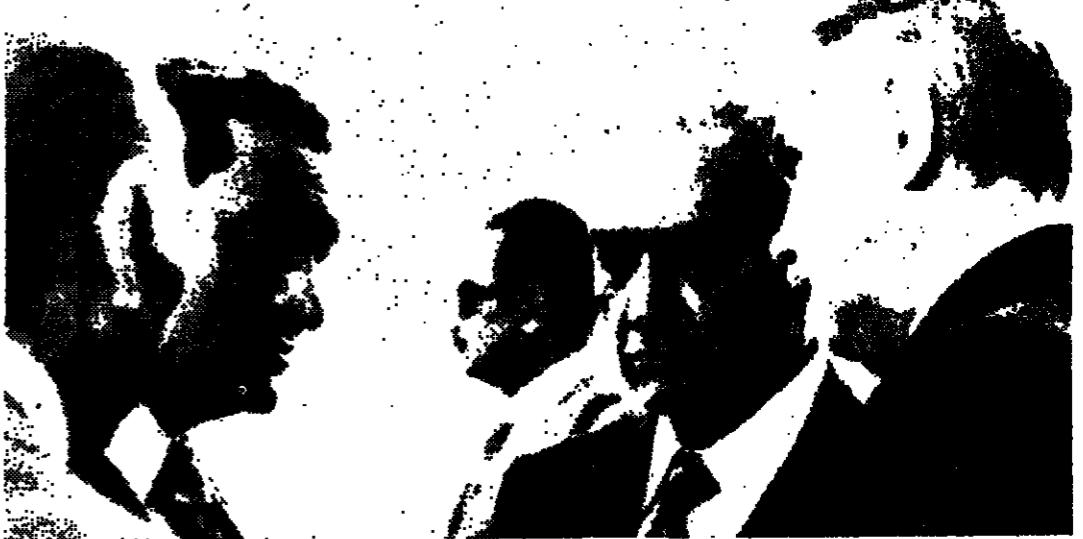
CAIRO, Nov. 15 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat today told a student audience that Egypt's peace talks with Israel were undergoing a "difficult crisis" but reiterated that he would keep trying to negotiate a

momentum by emphasizing Mr. Sadat's concern to President Carter.

The vice president has fulfilled previous troubleshooting assignments but has not been given any visible decision-making authority.

In his speech today, Mr. Sadat used the word crisis several times, implying that matters at the Washington talks were headed for some climax. But he did not say anything that went substantially beyond his

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak, second from left, and Premier Mustapha Khalil, center, confer with Hermann Elts, U.S. ambassador to Egypt, far right, as Mr. Mubarak leaves Cairo for Washington on Wednesday carrying message from President Sadat to President Carter.

For Palestinians After Treaty

U.S. Seen Urging W. Bank Vote

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (WP) — The Carter administration is asking Israel to commit to letting Palestinians vote for local governing councils on the West Bank a year after the signing of an Egyptian

israeli peace treaty, informed sources have disclosed.

The proposal is part of a new U.S. bid to break the negotiating impasse that has developed around Egyptian demands for a precise timetable for West Bank negotiations. The United States presented

its own version of a draft peace treaty and a timetable compromise to Egypt and Israel this week, U.S. officials said yesterday.

U.S. drafts for a preamble, a treaty and an accompanying letter dealing with the West Bank negotiations attempt to bridge Israel's rejection of any formal linkage of the treaty and the West Bank talks, and Egypt's demand for commitment on that subject.

The previously undisclosed Egyptian demand, conveyed to the Carter administration and to Israel last week, was that Israel agree to abolish its military government on the West Bank and help set up local administrative councils within five months of the signing of the future of the Gaza Strip.

Vance Negotiations

Last weekend, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance negotiated with both sides in Washington and worked up the U.S. draft, which is now under consideration in Jerusalem and Cairo. Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak left Cairo yesterday to Washington, evidently to present his own version of a draft peace treaty and a timetable compromise to Egypt and Israel this week, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The prime minister Menachem Begin, who according to Cabinet sources is firmly opposed to the United States compromise proposal, has responded to the new proposal by calling for elections for the West Bank-Gaza Strip Palestin

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

it awaits reports from its Washington negotiating delegation on what Egypt is seeking in the new proposals. Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak left Cairo yesterday to deliver the proposals to President Carter.

Israel Ends Treaty Debate To Await Sadat Gaza Plan

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Nov. 15 (WP) — The Israeli Cabinet today broke off debate on the compromise draft treaty with Egypt to await Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's latest move on linkage between the separate Egyptian-Israeli pact and the future of the Gaza Strip.

The Cabinet interrupted what was to have been the first of two key meetings on the stalled peace negotiations, and said that it was postponing discussions until it receives "clarifications" on the new proposal on linkage between the separate Egyptian-Israeli pact and the future of the Gaza Strip.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

If Cairo Pulls Out of Arab Consortium

French Fear Loss of Egypt Arms Sales

By Joseph Fritchett

PARIS, Nov. 15 (IHT) — The French weapons industry is alarmed about the risk of losing \$3 billion in sales if Egypt pulls out of an Arab military-industrial consortium as a consequence of the peace negotiations with Israel.

Doubts about the future of the Arab Organization for Industrialization, a multilateral Arab group contracting to make weapons — hand-grenades to supersonic fighters — flared recently when the Egyptian chairman, Ashraf Marwan, was dismissed by President Anwar Sadat.

The political overtones of the episode remain unclear, but the United States has been accused by some

French arms salesmen of masterminding Mr. Marwan's departure. In this view, which is voiced strongly at the Dassault aircraft manufacturing company, Washington is suspected of pressuring Egypt to buy U.S.-made arms and scuttle plans to co-produce, with Arab partners, several European-designed weapons, including Dassault's Mirage 2000, a French-made fighter for the 1980s. "The Americans are trying to kill Dassault," a company official said.

Exclusion of France

"Part of the Pax Americana in the Middle East is the exclusion of France from these arms markets . . . in favor of a U.S. quasi-monopoly which would reinforce the Carter administration's control over Egypt and Israel," the French newspaper Le Monde wrote.

These allegations are rejected by other French specialists and U.S. diplomats, who argue that congressional objections to arms deliveries to Israel are the main source of the political overtones.

The United States has sought for years to get a united front among nations against hijackers and terrorists and used this method toward that end. However, the State Department noted, there have been "some recent signs the Libyans are not directly involved in the planning of incidents of terrorism."

Libyan Assurance

Informed State Department officials said another element in the decision was the receipt late last month of a copy of an Oct. 23 letter from Mr. Cuniali to Boeing stating that the two planes would be used only for civilian commercial traffic and not for military purposes such

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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The strong European presence in the Arab consortium and Arab markets dates to the consortium's founding in 1974, when France and Britain, irritated by what they deemed U.S. indifference to European interests during the Arab oil embargo, agreed to help the Arabs start their own arms industry while the United States snubbed Arab overtures.

The Mideast market has become the growth area of France's weapons sales since the oil crisis, and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Margaret Mead Is Dead at 76

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP) — Margaret Mead, 76, the American anthropologist, died today at New York Hospital.

Margaret Mead, who in her books and lectures spoke to a public much wider than the scientific community, moved to the vanguard of her profession by publishing, in 1928 and at age 26, what has become one of the most widely read pieces of scholarship, "Coming of Age in Samoa."

Full story on Page 4.

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Full story on Page 4.

Relationship Is Personal

Army's Loyalty to Shah Is Basis of New Regime

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

TEHRAN, Nov. 15 (NYT) — Since the military government of Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari came to power on Nov. 6, the Iranian Army has left little doubt that it has taken over the country, and it is displaying this with unmistakable strength.

Every night after the 9 o'clock curfew begins, witnesses report, soldiers with buckets in hand paint over the anti-shah slogans that demonstrators scribbled last week on walls and buildings.

This could explain the mushrooming of new slogans praising the shah and accusing his opponents of treachery. Whether or not the wall signs are indeed the army's work, most here — including the regime's opponents — agree that the Iranian armed forces are loyal to the shah.

"Senior officers in top commands are as solid as rocks in their support of the shah," a well-placed West European military analyst here said. "Their loyalty to him is of a very personal nature as he has carefully nurtured it for years," another diplomat commented in an interview.

Regular Meetings

For years now, well before the current disturbances, the shah has met twice a week with his top army, air force and navy commanders, not only to discuss their needs but also on matters of general policy. Moreover, the shah prides himself on being a military man and most of the royal portraits here show him in uniform. "The officers think of the army as one big family and they feel the shah is a father figure," a former army officer explained.

In that respect, the shah builds on a tradition started by his father Reza Khan, who moved toward power in 1921 at the head of an elite Cossack brigade, later proclaiming himself a monarch and founding the Pahlavi dynasty. In so doing, he laid the groundwork for the powerful army that is now the backbone of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's regime.

Clearly, the shah hopes to carry on this tradition with his son, the crown prince, now training as a

French Fear Sales Loss

(Continued from Page 1)

French arms dealers suspect that the United States, because of its trade deficit, intends to carve out a larger share of the lucrative market.

Despite the furor in Europe, officials of the consortium in Cairo told the U.S. magazine Aviation Week that their program would not be modified by the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, whatever the outcome. Facilities costing \$200 million are being constructed near Cairo, and the first production lines are to open in a few months.

Consortium officials said they plan to:

- Begin assembling Lynx helicopters licensed by Britain's Westland Aircraft for delivery in 1980.

- Open a production line next month for Arab-assembled Jeeps. (Ironically, the consortium's only U.S. contract, with American Motors, is the project nearest completion.)

- Deliver Swingfire wire-guided antitank missiles in September under British Aerospace license.

- Set up factories in Saudi Arabia to produce radar and electronic systems with the French company Thomson-CSF.

- Sign final agreements to produce Dassault's Alpha Jet trainer/light attack aircraft and the Suezene engine that powers it. The first of 160 Alpha Jets on order are expected to roll out at Helwan near Cairo in 1982.

The Alpha Jet contract is seen as the first step toward eventual Middle Eastern production of Dassault's Mirage 2000 fighter — an interceptor and strike aircraft designed to replace an aged generation of MiG-21s. The Mirage 2000, designed as the French Air Force's front-line aircraft, outranks the F-5E, which the United States has sold to Egypt.

Make it Mackinlay's

Mackinlay Denies New Offer

PARIS, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Mr. Mubarak denied Israeli assertions that Cairo was ready to make new negotiating offers in the peace talks. He said at a stopover in Paris, "I carry no new proposals."

His remark was a rebuttal of a statement by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin earlier in the day that, according to unofficial reports reaching him in Jerusalem, Egypt was about to submit new negotiating offers or demands.

A U.S. agreement to support the European text appeared to end, or at least paper over, friction between the U.S. delegation and some European diplomats who were critical of what they said was U.S. naivete in accepting changes in wording while preserving the outline of the original draft declaration.

JOSEPH FITCHETT



Black recruits in Rhodesia's security force train on rifle range under direction of veterans.

Rhodesia Holds 266 Black Protesters

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Nov. 15 (AP) — Rhodesian police yesterday arrested 266 black students who marched through the streets of Bulawayo to protest the drafting of blacks into the security forces.

It was the biggest organized demonstration by Rhodesian blacks since induction of blacks to help in the fight against black

nationalist guerrillas was announced last month. There was no immediate indication of whether the demonstrators would appear in court.

In the town of Gwelo, 32 youths who marched in a similar protest were convicted of taking part in an illegal procession. Sentences were conditionally postponed for three years.

Protests have been organized in several areas since the government announced that it will start drafting blacks in January. Currently, whites, Asians and mixed race men between the ages of 18 and 35 serve for periods of up to six months a year. Unofficial estimates say that approximately 30,000 blacks would qualify for the draft initially.

Ugandans Accused of 'Murder, Carnage'

10,000 Tanzanians Said Missing in War

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Nov. 15 (UPI) — The Tanzanian government said today that 10,000 persons were missing behind Ugandan lines in northwestern Tanzania and expressed fears that many of them had been murdered during Uganda's two-week occupation of the area.

In the first official statement on the civilian toll in the war zone west of Lake Victoria, an announcement said that 40,000 refugees managed to escape "murder and carnage" by crossing south across the Kagera River.

The statement said that the known population of the so-called

Kagera salient seized by Uganda was 50,000, leaving 10,000 who are unaccounted for.

"But it is feared that a number of them may be dead or too critically wounded to move," the statement said.

"Without exception, all the peasants that crossed to safety told horror stories of murder, rape, arson, sadistic brutalities and wanton torture."

The statement quoted a priest who reached the safety as having reported that Ugandan soldiers fired into a church one morning and then burned the building.

President Idi Amin announced

yesterday that he had ordered the withdrawal of his troops from Tanzanian soil, but the Tanzanians quickly rejected the statement as "lies" and said the war would continue.

Marshal Amin today told his army that the war with Tanzania was over and diplomatic sources in Kampala confirmed that the bulk of the army had withdrawn.

The Ugandan ruler had charged that Tanzania was planning to invade his country and that this had prompted him to send his army to occupy a 70-square mile area of Tanzania. He described the situation on the border now as "normal."

He accused Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere of "causing all the suffering" but told Ugandan troops "you are going back to rejoin your families because there is no more need for you to stay in the front-line."

President Amin warned that if Tanzania continued subversive activities against Uganda it would "be taught a lesson" it would never forget and Uganda would strike even deeper into the country.

Feeding reported suspicions in Europe that this was a main factor in the administration's decision was Mr. Carter's words in his export directive that "weight will be given to whether the goods in question are also available from countries other than the United States."

But a Boeing official insisted the company "did not bring any undue pressure in respect to not buying the Airbus, nor would we. We have too many good customers in Europe to do that."

Used by Boeing representatives in urging the administration to grant the export licenses was, in effect, "if we don't sell Libya those planes, someone else — the French-German Airbus consortium, to be precise — will." A Boeing official said: "In all of these cases, whenever there is an alternative source, one always raises the point, 'What do you gain by holding up an export when they are able to get the same thing elsewhere?'

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Libyan officials, foreign diplomats and U.S. businessmen in Libya were reported to have been unanimous in the view that the U.S. embargo was a mistake and would not work. Mr. Carter's directive, ordering a consideration of "export consequences" when weighing foreign-policy purposes, appears to bear this out.

Indeed, one of the arguments

U.S. Shifts Policy, Allows Sale of Airliners to Libya

(Continued from Page 1)

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The matter of terrorism was decided beforehand and when the letter was received, that pretty much wrapped it up," a source said.

Among the elements that persuaded the State Department to lift objections to exporting the two planes was the fact that on Oct. 4 Libya deposited with the department its official accession to the 1970 Hague anti-hijacking convention, which calls for extradition of hijackers.

Another recent statement by Libyan government leaders disavowing terrorism. As an example, the premier, Maj. Abdal Salam Jalloud, was quoted last summer as saying, "We are against terrorism and we do not believe in it."

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Yugoslavia Increases Price of Oil Products

BELGRADE, Nov. 15 (UPI) — The cost of living in Yugoslavia will go up by 2 per cent at midnight tonight when an increase in the price of oil derivatives goes into effect.

Yugoslavs will pay 9.15 dinars (49 cents) for a liter of 98-octane gasoline, compared with 7.30 dinars (39 cents) yesterday.

Pessimistic remarks of recent days. Last week, he said that he would not be surprised if the talks broke down and added that it would be Israel's fault. The Egyptian leader stressed again that he did not want a bilateral settlement with Israel, as Arab critics have charged.

The peace talks are facing a crisis because we are after permanent peace. Without a solution to the Palestinian problem, in all its aspects, there will be no peace," Mr. Sadat said. If, after all his efforts, Israel did not accept solution to the Palestinian question, Mr. Sadat said, "they had better review their position."

Sadat Cites Talks Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

One interpretation here is that it is a hardening of Egypt's stance because it means that Mr. Sadat is no longer asking merely for Palestinian and Arab autonomy in Gaza but is seeking a legal Egyptian standing in that occupied territory. By re-establishing Egyptian administration of the Gaza Strip, some government officials noted, Mr. Sadat would demonstrate to the Arab world that he was not signing a peace treaty with Israel solely to regain the Sinai Peninsula.

A contradicting interpretation is that Mr. Sadat has become impatient with King Hussein of Jordan and the West Bank Palestinians for refusing to participate in West Bank talks and that he turned his attention to the Gaza Strip to apply pressure on the intransigents to join the Middle East peace process.

In any case, Israeli officials said that the Middle East "framework"

is the first signed by Israel and the United States for educational cooperation, provides for an exchange of teachers and administrators and joint research in such fields as educating economically disadvantaged and handicapped students.

At a signing ceremony, Mr. Calano said, "We are today embarking on not only an agreement but a real demonstration where under, almost any other circumstance I can conceive of . . . it would have been been months and months or years and years before we ever reached this point."

Russians Reportedly Proposed Joint Maneuvers With Finland

By John Vinocur

HELSINKI, Nov. 15 (NYT) — Official denials by the Finnish government, Nordic military and political leaders say that there is now conclusive evidence that the Soviet Union raised the question of joint Finnish-Soviet military maneuvers during a visit here by the Soviet defense minister.

The suggestion by Marshal Dmitri Ustinov has shaken Finland's Western neighbors and created what a diplomat here described as the "most sensitive issue in Finland in many years."

Among the possible explanations advanced for the feeler was the idea that the Soviet Union might be trying to influence Finnish internal politics. The choice of an eventual successor to President Urho Kekkonen is still unclear and it was thought that Moscow wanted an opportunity to stress to the Finns the need for them to find someone who would not be unsatisfactory to the Soviet Union.

Another explanation was that the initiative fitted into a pattern of increased tension and increased Soviet pressure in northern Europe and a recurrent Soviet need to show itself capable of altering the strategic situation with the slightest touch.

The question of joint maneuvers, which would compromise the neutral stance Finland has sought to maintain, came up twice in informal conversations during Marshal Ustinov's visit, according to government sources outside Finland.

The visit was in July, and rumors about the matter began emerging in September. The Finnish government waited until less than a month ago to make a policy statement on the matter.

In reply to a question in parliament on whether the Soviet Union had officially or unofficially proposed joint military exercises, Defense Minister Taisto Taikkanen said, "No proposal of this nature has been made."

Semantic Ambiguity

The informants stressed that there was some semantic ambiguity in the defense minister's use of the word "proposal" and stressed that the Soviet Union had indeed raised the question of maneuvers, a step it had never made before. By the time Marshal Ustinov, a member of the Politburo, mentioned it a second time, the Finns made it clear that they resisted the idea, the sources said.

The issue is believed to have come up again during conversations in September in the Soviet Union between Mr. Kekkonen and Premier Alexei Kosygin.

The two countries have a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance that provides for military consultation and Western-oriented Finland must, as it would never forget, and Uganda would strike even deeper into the country.

President Amin warned that if Tanzania continued subversive activities against Uganda it would "be taught a lesson" it would never forget and Uganda would strike even deeper into the country.

Feeding reported suspicions in Europe that this was a main factor in the administration's decision was Mr. Carter's words in his export directive that "weight will be given to whether the goods in question are also available from countries other than the United States."

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The matter of terrorism was decided beforehand and when the letter was received, that pretty much wrapped it up," a source said.

In view of this fact, the Cabinet has decided to hold the political debate after it has received all the necessary clarifications concerning the new additional positions of Egypt.

Foreign Ministry officials expressed bafflement over the reported Egyptian demands, saying that they are not sure whether they represent a softening or hardening of Mr. Sadat's policy.

One interpretation here is that it is a hardening of Egypt's stance because it means that Mr. Sadat is no longer asking merely for Palestinian and Arab autonomy in Gaza but is seeking a legal Egyptian standing in that occupied territory. By re-establishing Egyptian administration of the Gaza Strip, some government officials noted, Mr. Sadat would demonstrate to the Arab world that he was not signing a peace treaty with Israel solely to regain the Sinai Peninsula.

A contradicting interpretation is that Mr. Sadat has become impatient with King Hussein of Jordan and the West Bank Palestinians for refusing to participate in West Bank talks and that he turned his attention to the Gaza Strip to apply pressure on the intransigents to join the Middle East peace process.

In any case, Israeli officials said that the Middle East "framework"

would somehow force the Russians hand.

"The Finns appear to have gotten out of it this time, but what no one knows is when or if another shoe will drop. There is some concern among our Finnish friends that there will be another shoe within the next two years."

One possible effect of the situation occurred last week when the government announced that the army, which has both Western and Soviet equipment, would buy SAM-3 ground-to-air missiles from the Soviet Union. Some military observers doubt the usefulness of the missiles to the Finns and consider the purchase a diplomatic one.

West's Reaction Fears

A military analyst from a Nordic country said, "The Finns' greatest concern at first was how the West would react and if that reaction

on rightist positions last night. The Palestinians, which guerrilla sources believe number up to 1,500 in the Beirut area, usually are based in Syria.

No statement was issued by the Arab force in Lebanon, but the rightist spokesman said yesterday that "despite these aggressions, our forces have continued to respond to the cease-fire and have abstained from responding."

Independent reports, however, said that the fighting was the heaviest since the cease-fire.

The Beirut independent daily newspaper *An Nahar* quoted a source as saying that 6 persons were killed and 18 were wounded in the clashes.

The escalation in shooting along the cease-fire lines in the city center coincided

Reliability Is Questioned

Political Opinion Polls

Tripped U.S. Candidates

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI) — In Colorado "there must have been a colossal breakup," in South Dakota "there was a colossal screwup," in Iowa the state's public opinion polls — the ball and bat of U.S. politics — misfired, sometimes with disastrous consequences for candidates.

The quotes are from interviews with pollsters, candidates and political consultants. Although their views predictably varied, interviews suggest there is widespread belief that this was a bad year for the polls.

After last week's election results, said a liberal Democrat who has worked in dozens of campaigns, "I would no longer put the dependency on polls that I used to."

"Were we polling the wrong people, or asking the wrong questions?" asked Joe Rothstein, a political consultant who had unusually bad luck with both poll and election results this year.

"What we all need to do is re-examine the whole art of public opinion sampling," said an aide to Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., who lost in a stunning upset.

Sen. McIntyre's defeat was perhaps the single most startling example of a polling miscue this year.

In mid-October, a poll conducted for the 16-year Senate veteran found that he led his archconservative challenger, Gordon Humphrey, 59 to 30. The poll found deep, firm support for Sen. McIntyre, and no significant trend toward Humphrey. On Election Day, Mr. Humphrey won.

That poll was conducted under the direction of Cambridge Survey Research Inc., the firm run by Pat Caddell, President Carter's pollster. In an interview, Mr. Caddell said that this poll was conducted by volunteers, not professionals, but officials of the McIntyre campaign

Alleged Witness
In King Slaying
Said Committed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)

A woman who claimed that James Earl Ray was not the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. allegedly was committed to a state mental hospital without regard to her role as a possible witness in King's defense, Tennessee authorities testified yesterday.

The woman, Grace Walden Stephens, has become a key figure to critics who charge that there is a cover-up of a conspiracy to kill the civil rights leader.

Lawyer Mark Lane charges that the House Assassination Committee is attempting to destroy Mrs. Stephens. As her legal guardian, Mr. Lane said yesterday he has advised Mrs. Stephens not to testify before the panel.

On the day of the assassination, April 4, 1968, Mrs. Stephens was a resident in the rooming house in Memphis from which King was believed to have been shot. Mrs. Stephens has said that a man she saw fleeing the bathroom in the rooming house shortly after the murder was not Ray. By her account, the man was older and thinner than Ray.

A few months after the killing, Mrs. Stephens was taken by her common-law husband to a Memphis Hospital, where Mr. Lane alleges she was given mind-altering drugs. She subsequently spent 10 years in a Western Tennessee hospital in Bolivar, Tenn.

U.S. Is Checking
MiG-23 Reports

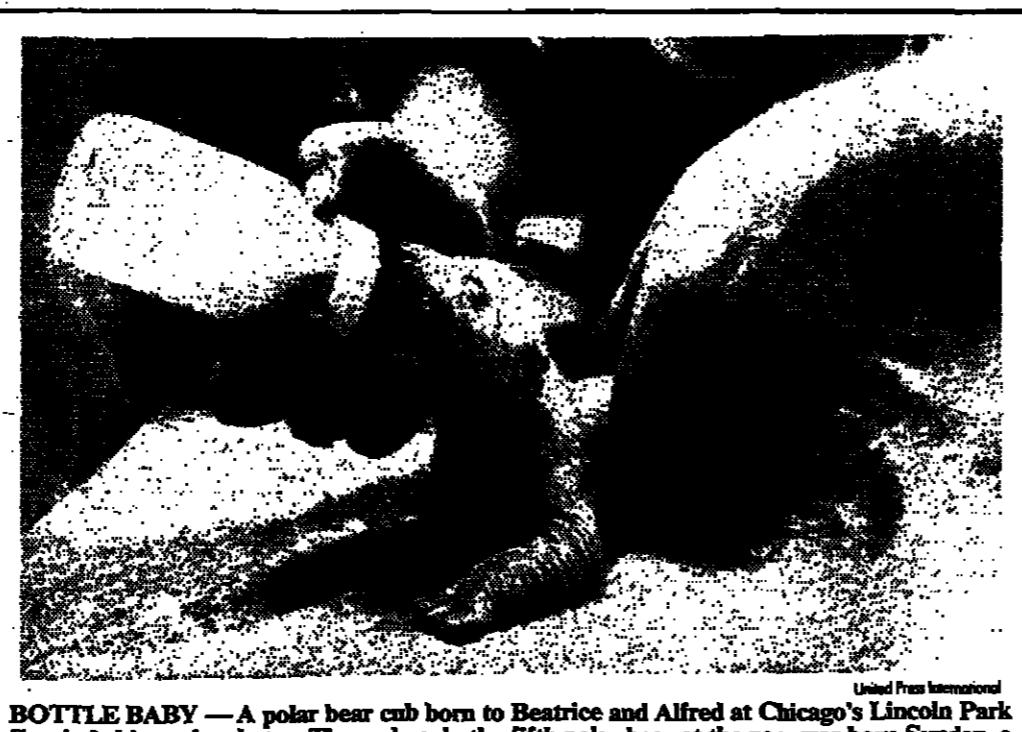
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI)

The United States is investigating the possibility that Soviet-built ground-attack planes, capable of carrying tactical nuclear weapons, are stationed in Cuba, the State Department said today.

"It is believed that a number of MiG-23 aircraft are in Cuba," an official said. "The matter is under active investigation and careful study, if indeed there is a violation of the 1962 understanding."

In that understanding, reached after the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, the Soviet Union pledged not to station offensive nuclear weapons in Cuba. The official said that the United States had suspected that MiG-23 had been in Cuba "for some time."

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BOTTLE BABY — A polar bear cub born to Beatrice and Alfred at Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo is fed in an incubator. The male cub, the fifth polar bear at the zoo, was born Sunday, a year to the day that Beatrice bore a female cub. It was moved to an incubator after birth because Beatrice is known to abandon her young. Another cub was stillborn on Sunday.

Pact Is Before Congress

U.S., Bonn Move to End Double Tax

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI)

Many thousands of U.S. citizens working in West Germany may be freed from paying German old-age pension taxes under an international agreement now before Congress.

Instead, they will pay U.S. Social Security taxes only — a fiscal relief for the many thousands who now pay hefty Social Security taxes to both countries. The saving to U.S. employees in West Germany could be as high as \$2,119 a person.

Under the same agreement, at least 45,000 retired U.S. citizens who have worked in West Germany

in the past (this includes Germans who emigrated to the United States) will begin collecting \$20 million a year in German social security benefits in addition to anything they get in U.S. benefits. They will become eligible for these German payments by being allowed to "totalize" (combine) their work records from both countries. Many U.S. citizens did not work in West Germany long enough to meet the 15-year eligibility minimum.

Additional thousands of Jews and other U.S. citizens — no one knows how many — who fled from Nazi persecution between 1933 and 1945 will be allowed to "buy back in" to the German social security system by making back payments of what they would have paid had they remained in Germany. Those payments will in many cases be substantial, but they will then allow the payer to become eligible for West German payments on reaching retirement age.

Pact With Italy

Either house of Congress could veto the agreement but that seems unlikely. The provisions are expected to go into effect in the middle of next year. A similar agreement with Italy affecting a far smaller number of workers is already in effect. And the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Joseph Califano Jr., has been conferring in Jerusalem about a possible U.S.-Israel social security agreement.

The Washington-Bonn accord is reciprocal, and Germans who work or have worked in the United States will benefit, but the number is far smaller than the U.S. citizens who will be affected. Only about 2,000 Germans now working in the United States will be freed from dual taxation, and only about 4,000 German retirees will start drawing old-age benefits from the U.S. system.

He said that such efforts would cost the Soviet Union between \$30 billion and \$50 billion, compared with a U.S. outlay of about \$10 billion.

Current Soviet defenses cost about \$100 billion, Mr. Perry said.

But he added, "It is clear that the Soviet air defense system is totally ineffective against this [Cruise] threat."

Under the tax provisions in effect before the agreement, a U.S. citizen working in West Germany for a U.S. firm generally paid both

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Congressmen Attack Carter Measure

U.S. 'Pay Insurance' Plan Is Assailed

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT)

— Rep. Al Ullman, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, expressed far-reaching criticism yesterday of the administration's proposal for "real wage insurance" — a plan that is integral to President Carter's campaign against inflation.

"The president and the country deserve a quick decision on whether it's workable or not," Mr. Ullman said. "If it's not workable, they'll have to move to something else."

As outlined by the White House when Mr. Carter announced the anti-inflation program on Oct. 24, the insurance proposal is as follows:

In January, employers would identify on W-2 forms (reporting 1978 wages and salaries) employees whose 1979 pay and benefits will not rise by more than 7 percent, the Carter pay guideline. They would be eligible for insurance payments in the form of tax credits if inflation next year exceeded 7 percent.

Rep. Ullman, a Democrat from a largely rural and small-town district in Oregon, said the proposal might be practicable for employees covered by major collective bargaining contracts. But, he continued: "It's not manageable when you try to extend it to the main street of America. You get 100,000 different situations out there. How do you determine whether they've complied?"

The wage-insurance proposal has been portrayed by the administration as central to persuading employers — union members and the

unorganized labor — to hold increases to no more than 7 percent in pay and fringe benefits next year.

"It's got a lot of problems," Rep. Ullman said. One, he added, was that the proposal offered no protection to the self-employed, including farmers. "It's just as important that they hold down their costs as anybody else," he stressed.

There are technical issues that could pose problems of fairness, he said, such as how to treat overtime pay and promotions that might be essentially devices for circumventing the guidelines.

"We can get ourselves into an

Commune Organizer Said Held in Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (AP) — A

Leningrad student who 18 months ago organized a commune for young dissenters has been arrested on charges of anti-Soviet agitation, according to dissident sources.

They said that Alexander Skobov, 20, a history student at Leninagrad A.A. Zhdanov State University, was detained last month by KGB security police during a drive against members of a young people's "Left Opposition" group.

NATO Chief to Ankara
BRUSSELS, Nov. 15 (AP) —

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns left for Ankara today for talks with Central Treaty Organization officials.



Discover the secret of a
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Tia Maria

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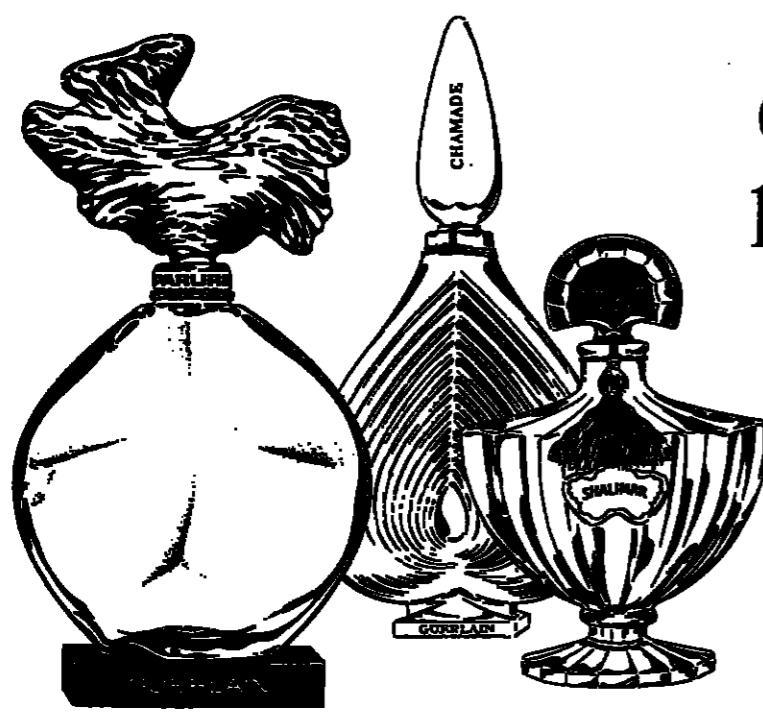
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Studied Primitives, Western Society

Margaret Mead Is Dead at 76

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP) — Margaret Mead, 76, the American anthropologist, died today at New York Hospital.

She had entered New York Hospital Oct. 2 for treatment of cancer.

In her books and lectures, Miss Mead spoke to a public much wider than the scientific community.

She moved to the vanguard of her profession by publishing, in 1928 and at age 26, what has become one of the most widely read pieces of scholarship, "Coming of Age in Samoa." The study of adolescence and passage to sexual maturity was based on a trip to the island she had taken three years earlier. It remained a steady seller.

Czechs Orbiting First Satellite

PRAGUE, Nov. 15 (AP) — The first Czechoslovak satellite, named Magion, began orbiting Earth yesterday, the Communist Party daily Rude Pravo said today.

The satellite separated from the Intercomos satellite that was launched Oct. 24 in the Soviet Union.

Magion's name is derived from the experiments it is to carry out — a study of the low-frequency electromagnetic fields between the magnetosphere and the ionosphere.

some years with more than 100,000 in paperback reprints.

She continued studying primitive cultures and used the knowledge to anticipate and shed light on the social and cultural phenomena of modern Western society.

Listened to by Young

As social scientist, author, teacher and lecturer she was one of the few establishment figures of recent decades to be listened to by the young on matters of sex and marriage, the generation gap, drugs and feminism.

She was not, however, universally idolized by their elders.

"This dirty old lady" was what Gov. Claude Jr. Kirk of Florida called her after she told a congressional committee that marijuanas should be legalized because banning it was "damaging . . . relations between young and old."

While she emphasized the importance of family, Miss Mead also believed that "marriage is a terrible institution," and she was married and divorced three times.

Encouraged Independence

Anticipating at least one aspect of modern feminism by keeping her maiden name always, she encouraged women to aspire to careers, independence and individuality. But she infuriated some feminists when she described women's liberation as "essentially a middle-class move-

ment" spurred by "career drive."

Her position on abortion was that she was "100 percent against" it, but "for the present it is a necessary evil" because of society's failure to educate women and to provide contraception and enough food.

She lectured extensively at fees ranging from nothing to \$1,000, depending on the audience and the cause.

Short and rounded, she commanded her listeners with a warm, mellow voice and easy, informal delivery. She heeded her father's rule, "Never speak from behind a podium. Too much between you and the audience."

Air of a Sage

Her personal hallmark in later years was a thumb stick, a shoulder-high walking staff, which, with the capes she wore, imparted the air of a sage.

Born in Philadelphia, where her father was a professor at the Wharton School, she was educated at DePaul University in Indiana, Barnard College and Columbia University.

Miss Mead was brought up in numerous homes, and as an adult she was on the move continually. The most permanent place she ever knew probably was her office at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, where she was a curator emeritus.

She was hired in 1926 as an associate curator and given a small attic room. During the years, returning from travels with artifacts to store, she kept expanding her domain until she had taken over a turret of the castle-like structure. In 1964, she became the museum's curator of ethnology, and occupied chairs of anthropology and sociology at Colgate and Fordham universities.

A sense that time was running out for studying primitive cultures drove her to the Pacific islands in a race against the modern world. In visits after World War II, she saw — and adults she had studied as children told her — that the old island ways were no more, she said.

Miss Mead was the chronicler of otherwise unrecorded cultures in works such as "Growing Up in Samoa," "Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies," "Social Organization in Manua," "Kinship in the Admiralty Island" and "Mountain Arapesh."

Another was "Growing Up in New Guinea," on which her second husband, Roi Fortune, a New Zealand anthropologist, collaborated. They were married in 1928.

Her first husband, in 1923, was Luther Cressman, an aspiring clergyman who later became an archeologist.

An English anthropologist, Gre-



Dr. Margaret Mead

gori Bateson, became her third husband, in 1935, and was her partner subsequently in field work in Bali and New Guinea and in writing "Balinese Character: A Photographic Analysis."

Knud Stowman Dies at 86; Was Disease Expert

EDGEWATER, Fla., Nov. 15 (AP) — Dr. Knud Stowman, 86, a Danish-born international authority on communicable diseases who served with the League of Nations and the United Nations, died Monday of undisclosed causes.

Dr. Stowman came to the United States in 1912 and served as a captain in the Red Cross in France and Italy during World War I. He later founded the Epidemiological Intelligence Service of the League of Nations.

He also worked with the American Medical Council and the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Association, and served as a foreign affairs adviser and representative of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Chester Leich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (WP) — Chester Leich, 89, a nationally known painter and etcher whose graphic work has been exhibited in numerous galleries, died Nov. 9 in Alexandria, Va., after a heart attack.

Mr. Leich had etchings in the permanent collections in the National Collection of Fine Arts, the Library of Congress, the Society of American Etchers, the National Academy of Design and other libraries and museums.

He also had exhibited at the Society of Washington Printmakers, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and in Paris, London, Stockholm and Tokyo. Many of his prints are in private collections.

Jewish Activists

Family With Sick Infant Allowed to Leave Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (AP) — A sick baby girl and her Jewish-activist parents received permission today to emigrate from the Soviet Union by Dec. 4 to seek special U.S. medical care for the infant.

Boris Katz told Western reporters that he had received a card in the mail informing him that the Soviet Passport and Visa Office had issued him three exit visas for himself, his wife, Natalya, who is pregnant, and their year-old daughter, Jessica.

"We are surprised, so surprised," Mrs. Katz said in a telephone interview from her Moscow apartment. "We've waited so long, and then we really didn't believe the letter was really here."

But the young mother expressed concern that her pregnancy may interfere with the family's plans to leave. "I think it's going to be very difficult," she said. "They tell me I could have the baby any day now, maybe even today."

The visas are made out for Israel, Mr. Katz said, but he intends to take his family to Vienna and then proceed to the United States to join his mother and two brothers in Cambridge, Mass.

Once in the United States, Mr. Katz will seek specialist treatment for Jessica, who suffers from a rare malabsorption syndrome that prevents her from digesting her food normally. Soviet authorities had previously refused to grant the family exit visas, saying that Soviet medicine was fully capable of treating the child.

The Katz case was among those

A brief report said: "E.M. Makhayev, an armed criminal, a few days ago made an attempt to hijack a passenger plane which was on a Krasnodar-Baku flight and to make it fly abroad."

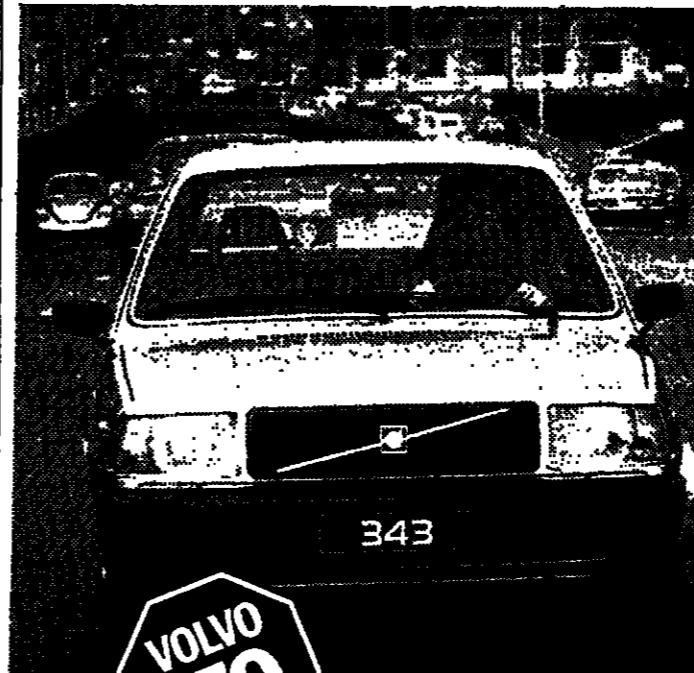
The bandit attempt was foiled by security guards of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The criminal, who put up resistance, was killed. The passengers were not harmed.

The route between Krasnodar and Baku, capital of the Republic of Azerbaijan, passes about 130 kilometers from the Iranian border and within about 200 kilometers of Turkey.

Another hijacking attempt in the same region occurred about six months ago. In that case the hijacker was killed as well.

Polish Premier in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (AP) — Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz of Poland arrived today on a five-day visit for talks with Japanese government and industrial leaders.



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The refined Automatic, and a spirited new Manual.



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Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock sits in his Canberra office in front of one of the listening devices that he said were discovered in the Australian Embassy in Moscow.

Australia Accuses Russians Of Bugging Moscow Embassy

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 15 (AP) — The Australian government yesterday accused the Soviet Union of bugging the Australian Embassy in Moscow.

Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock told the House of Representatives that listening devices had been discovered in the walls of diplomatic offices of the embassy in June.

Mr. Peacock said that he had summoned Soviet Ambassador Alexander Basov, who told him that the devices must have been the work of others. Mr. Peacock said that this was not convincing, and that the Australian government could only conclude that the devices had been planted by Soviet officials.

Mr. Peacock said that the Australian government had decided to cancel talks with Soviet officials on a bilateral cultural program and to cancel a meeting to review the Australian-Soviet scientific agreement.

Britain, France Alone in EEC Report Decrease in Smoking

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15 (AP) — France and Britain are the only members of the nine-nation European Economic Community to report a significant decrease in smoking in recent years, the European Commission said yesterday.

Although it reported that tobacco use by women was on the rise throughout the Common Market, the commission added that smoking among young people has remained stable while among men it is declining.

The report said the number of smokers in the United Kingdom

had dropped by 6 percent to 18.2 million persons. In France, the number of adult smokers declined from about 44 percent at the start of this decade to 40 percent in October of last year.

The report said that in West Germany smoking by the very young and very old declined from 1973 to 1976, but the middle range of the population has been smoking more. Smoking has remained generally stable in Denmark, but there has been a rapid rise there in the number of heavy smokers, the report found.

Tibet Is Said to Free Political Prisoners

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (AP) — Chinese authorities have released 24 former upper class Tibetans imprisoned for 19 years for their part in a rebellion against Chinese rule in their state, the New China News Agency reported today.

It said they were freed Nov. 4 at a mass meeting in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa, along with 10 secret agents who had been sent from overseas.

Italy Chain Crash Kills 5

ROVIGO, Italy, Nov. 15 (AP) — Five persons were killed yesterday and several were injured in the pileup of at least 20 cars near here on the superhighway linking Bologna and Padua. The collisions probably

were caused by ice on the road.

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'Glenfiddich' in Gaelic means Valley of the Deer.



Leads Assembly That Is Writing New Constitution

Veteran Reformist in Peru Gets His 1st Taste of Elective Power

By David Vidal

LIMA, Nov. 15 (NYT) — After more than 60 years of political activism that resulted in many periods of exile, an ideologue who inspired the creation of many Latin America's reformist political parties is holding the first elective office of his career.

At 83, Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, the founder and leader of APRA — the Popular Revolutionary Alliance of America — may also be facing his greatest challenge as president of the Constitutional Assembly, a body elected last June in the first nationwide voting in Peru in 15 years. Its legal mandate is to write a constitution that will pave the way for a return to civilian government.

Despite the hostility that has characterized its relations with the military, it showed notable resilience in winning about a third of the votes cast June 18 for the 100-seat Constitutional Assembly. Commenting on this, Mr. Haya de la Torre said that he thought the military men were "beginning to see that one cannot govern without popular backing."

Mr. Haya de la Torre would almost certainly be nominated for and win a presidential election, the fifth in which he would be a candidate. One may be called by 1980 by President Francisco Morales Bermudez, the head of a coup that took place in August, 1975, as the strains and crises of the "revolutionary" phase intensified. But it is questionable whether Mr. Haya de la Torre's party can survive as a

"I do not think that very much has been saved after 10 years," Mr. Haya de la Torre said. "No one has the right to believe that all problems can be solved by telling the people he has the solution to their problems and by lying to them. There can be no freedom without bread nor bread without freedom."

Common Sense

Mr. Haya de la Torre has said: "More and more, APRA has been converting itself into the party of common sense, as all leftist have to do, like the Eurocommunists. We are on the constructive left, anti-imperialist and pro-labor, although in the beginning we were radical. We believe in the need for foreign capital because it nourishes our wealth. We do not believe in Communism because it is alien to our reality. Neither the United States nor the oligarchic classes here ever understood us."

APRA, best known and admired by both detractors and imitators for its discipline and organization, is regarded by most members as moderate and centrist although its support for redistribution of land to the Indians, nationalization of industries, women's rights and

The final outcome will not be known for days or perhaps weeks, since vote counting will be done by hand in much of the country.

Polls gave the military-backed National Renewal Alliance a 3 percent lead. But the mass of undecided voters — about 20 percent of the electorate — has tended in the past to vote against the government and could bring victory to the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement.

A loss by the National Renewal Alliance would be embarrassing for President Ernesto Geisel and his successor, Joao Baptista Figueiredo, who have spent weeks campaigning throughout the country.

Italy Chain Crash Kills 5

ROVIGO, Italy, Nov. 15 (AP) — Five persons were killed yesterday and several were injured in the pileup of at least 20 cars near here on the superhighway linking Bologna and Padua. The collisions probably

were caused by ice on the road.

force without him and whether a fledgling democratic system can survive in Peru without the fulcrum role of APRA.

The party's unity is endangered by the worsening social and economic situation and it has been almost displaced by the left as a force in the labor unions in the last decade. At the same time it frequently comes under criticism for being removed from reality — for having a populist program that has not matured nor stood the test of government.

Speaking of the presidential race,

Mr. Haya de la Torre said: "My name has been mentioned and I hope to have health to be able to do it. I am approaching 84, and that must be a gift of God for a reason. Politics consists of realities. I could die tomorrow and there would be a new situation. But while I have strength, I will be here."

He went on:

"In large measure the responsibility for our terrible crisis lies with the totalitarian government and the support it had from international Communism." He was referring to the government originally headed

by Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado, which took power from President Fernando Belaunde Terry in 1968. "We have giant problems that require giant solutions. The greatest danger we face is confusion. The people are in anguish and there is no solution but to make an effort. I do not want the Peruvian people to surrender."

He maintains that the United States is beginning to understand Latin America — "but still too little." Its persistent ignorance, he added, is reflected in the Carter administration's support of austerity

measures to satisfy obligations largely owed to banks in the United States. "I do not think the American people know how harshly these measures have borne upon Peruvians," he said.

Russia-Japan Fish Talks

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (AP) — Ichiro Nakagawa, Japan's minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, said yesterday that talks between Japan and the Soviet Union to set catch quotas in each other's 200-mile fishery zones next year will start here Saturday.



A lot of creative thinking went into developing the SAVE container shown here before it reached the testing stage. SAVE — a vehicle with an integral container made of synthetic material — is designed for use as an emergency rescue system. Built to travel over even the roughest terrain, it can be fitted out with medical equipment and combined with other units to make a temporary clinic for use in natural disaster areas. From the outset of the project, Bayer worked closely with Porsche in developing this new rescue vehicle with the help of the German Ministry for Research and Technology.

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6,000 products — ranging from chemicals to plant protection agents, medicines, dyestuffs,

man-made fibres, and basic chemicals — are sold under the Bayer trademark. Research costs money — a great deal of money. Bayer spent DM 927 million on research in 1977. And one result was the SAVE container.

Bayer today — knowledge for tomorrow

Highlights

1978:

• Trends varied from branch to branch in the first half year. Highly satisfactory sales growth in specialized sectors. Bayer World sales DM 11,704 million. Foreign subsidiaries — particularly those in the U.S.A. — made gratifying progress. Bayer World pre-tax profit DM 556 million. Bayer AG sales DM 5,198 million, pre-tax profit DM 380 million.

1977:

• A year of slow growth for the chemical industry generally. Low capacity utilization combined with keen international competition, sustained pressure on prices and rising costs. Being highly dependent upon exports, Bayer felt the effects of sluggish economies and continued strengthening of the DM in many of its customer countries. Bayer World sales DM 21,392 million, with foreign production and export sales accounting for



For further information on the Bayer Group please contact Bayer AG, Vorstandsbüro Öffentlichkeitsarbeit, 5090 Leverkusen, West Germany or Bayer U.K. Ltd., Bayer House, 18-24, Paradise Road, Richmond/Surrey TW9 1SJ, Great Britain.

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Nuclear Medicine in U.S.

Devices Allow View of Body Functions

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT) — Minutes after the patient rises from a table, having sustained no more than a brief intravenous injection, a motion picture of a cross section of his beating heart appears on a video screen.

Cardiologists peer at the pulsing image to see whether the chambers of the heart expand and contract properly as blood flows in and out. They look for regions of the heart wall that appear inflexible, a clue to the presence of heart disease or damage from a heart attack.

In a Houston laboratory, an experimental machine that makes such images exists, and there is evi-

dence that it can, among many other things, significantly improve the accuracy of diagnosing heart disease.

The device represents one of several remarkable new technologies, unknown to patients and even to most doctors, that can extend the ability of scientists and physicians to "see" inside the human body to a degree well beyond what is possible with the most advanced imaging system now in general use, the C.T. scanner.

Costly, Controversial

C.T. scanners (the initials stand for computed tomography) make X-ray images of cross sections of the body. The machines, which are costly, have become controversial in recent years because so many hospitals rushed to buy them before their clinical usefulness was proven.

At Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, one of only half a dozen research centers experimenting with positron emission tomography, researchers in one test gave a person a dose of glucose made with a radioactive form of carbon. They then scanned the brain while the patient moved one arm. The images revealed a "hot spot" in the brain. It was the region that controls the arm, and the mental activity was causing it to metabolize glucose faster than the rest of the brain.

Also under development are machines that produce images not of the shapes of organs but of the spatial distribution of a given metabolic process or chemical reaction.

For example, where a conventional X-ray film or C.T. scan might show only the contours of a normal brain, one of the new devices could produce a picture showing that the brain was failing to carry out a necessary metabolic process. The image would appear as a cross section with gray tones varying according to the rate of the metabolic process under study.

Several of the new devices, like C.T. scanners, produce a cross-sec-

tional image. However, instead of becoming radiation through the body as the C.T. scanners do and measuring the amount coming out the other side, the new machines measure radiation emitted from special chemicals taken into the body. Once swallowed, inhaled or injected, these chemicals distribute themselves throughout the body in characteristic patterns.

The technique is called emission tomography, to distinguish it from transmission tomography, which uses X-rays. The most remarkable form of this technology uses radioactive organic compounds that must be made with a cyclotron and used immediately because the radioactivity decays completely in a matter of minutes or hours. The compounds emit particles called positrons.

Like C.T. scanners, the devices now under development are both technologically impressive and extremely expensive. The prototype machines provide information about the living body — in health and in disease — that doctors could never get otherwise, even with C.T. scanners, and some of them cost as much as \$2 million, three times the price of a conventional scanner.

Atmospheric pressure is great potential in positron emission tomography, one barrier to its spread is the cost of a cyclotron — just over \$1 million. A machine to detect and construct the image can cost an additional \$800,000.

And given today's increasing skepticism over whether extremely expensive medical technology is worthwhile, many authorities on health care are coming to believe that just because something is technically possible does not mean that it is necessarily in the patient's interest.

Several of the new devices, like C.T. scanners, produce a cross-sec-



STAR GAZER — This clay model of bronze statue of Albert Einstein to be set up on grounds of National Academy in Washington by sculptor Robert Berks. Einstein died in 1955.

Bacterium Previously Unknown

Legionnaires' Organism Clasped Alone

By Harry Nelson

ATLANTA, Nov. 15 — The organism that causes Legionnaires' disease is so unusual that scientists have created a new family of the animal kingdom to accommodate it.

A researcher for the Center for Disease Control here announced yesterday that two years of tests have verified biochemically and genetically that the organism — a bacterium — is unlike any known species or genera of bacteria. "We

haven't put it in the same families with other bacteria," Dr. Donald Bremner told an international conference on Legionnaires' disease.

On the level of more highly evolved animals, this is comparable to the discovery of a new kind of vertebrate that belongs neither to the cat family nor the dog family nor to any of the other families of animals.

The new organism will be called "Legionella pneumophila." Roughly translated, this means, "army of little lung-loving" organisms. The family will be known as Legionellaceae.

Until recent months, there was scientific doubt that the Legionnaires' "bug" was a bacterium. Some thought that it might be a rickettsia, a life form midway in size between a bacterium and a

virus. But electron microscope studies of the structure of the organism have established that it is a bacterium, according to Dr. Stanley Falkow, a University of Washington microbiologist.

Dr. Bremner established that the Legionnaires' bacterium was different by doing tests that matched its genetic material with the genetic material of all other known bacteria to which it might be related.

Scientists have not established where the bacterium lives when it is not in its human host. Evidence gathered from the area of outbreaks indicates that its reservoir may be either in soil or in water.

© Los Angeles Times

Berliners Sue to Prevent U.S. Army Housing Plan

BERLIN, Nov. 15 (AP) — A group of West Berliners has upset the city's tranquil relations with the U.S. Army by suing to halt construction of a military housing project.

The tract contains an outdoor museum consisting of thatched-roof dwellings built by volunteers during the last three years to re-create a 12th-century village that is thought to have been the last settlement on the site.

"We didn't pick the site," said an Army spokesman, Lt. Col. Gerald Roy. "The city came up with the site."

"It's not the American's fault," said Walter Grunwald, the head of the voting association.

An Army study said there were "no serious environmental obstacles" to the construction. "The green belt would not be totally destroyed," it said.

"We don't even want to talk about a green belt," said Prof. Werner Pfeiffer, a biologist at the Berlin Free University who oversees the carrot crop at the museum village. "What we want to do is preserve the ecological system that has developed here."

3 SWAPO Guerrillas Sentenced to Prison

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Nov. 15 (AP) — Two guerrillas of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization were each sentenced to 18 years in prison today for sabotaging two bridges earlier this year.

A third SWAPO man was convicted of harboring and abetting the two and sentenced to six years in jail. About 100 SWAPO members demonstrated outside the court after the sentences were passed.

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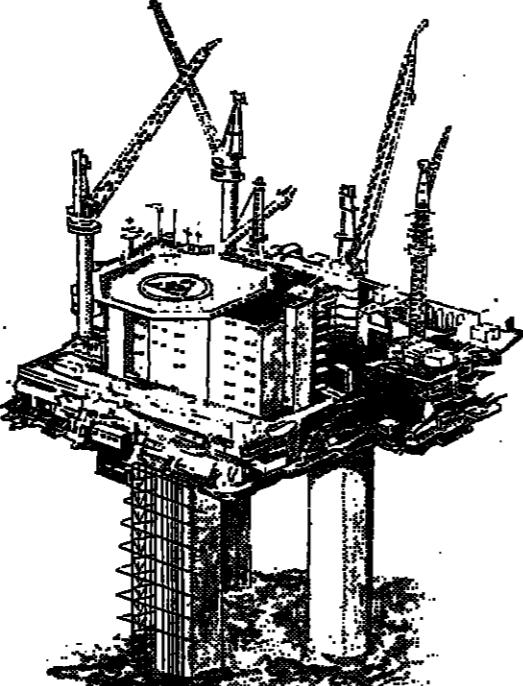
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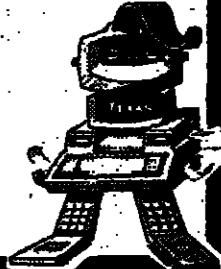
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Crafts

Provencal Creches Peopled by Santons

By Harriet Welty Rochefort

DUYVERT, France, Nov. 15 (IHT) — Little straw baskets full of hands and ears of different sizes and shapes, smatches of bright Provencal material assembled carefully near the ever-present sewing machine, dolls in various states of dress and undress, a sleepy black cat and an irritable parrot. Such is the office of Julien and Colette Devouassoux, an attractive couple who spend their days sustaining one of Europe's most colorful traditions: the making of *santons*.

Santon comes from the Provencal "santoun," a word deriving from the Italian "santibilli," or "beautiful saints." The *santonnier* is the craftsman — or, in rare cases, the artist — who fashions these miniature clay figures that find their way into household creches every Christmas.

If *santons* are a curiosity to strangers, for the people of Provence, they are part of a colorful Christmas tradition.

Connoisseurs and Customers

Every year between the last Sunday in November and Epiphany, a *Forêt des Santons* is held in Marseilles by the *mairies-santonniers* (master craftsmen) to exhibit their wares. The fair, which dates to the 18th century, attracts connoisseurs of *santons* from all over Europe, as well as prospective customers for *santons* of their own for their Christmas creches. The 21st annual International Santon Exposition will be held in Arles from Dec. 9 to Jan. 10.

By tradition, every child is given a *santon* during the second week in December. If the child is good, his *santon* will steadily progress toward the manger — to be there on Christmas Eve for the celebration of the birth of Christ. If the child is bad, however, his *santon* will remain far from the festivities on the 24th. Comments Devouassoux: "The tradition of *santons* is actually

Making *santons* by hand requires an enormous outlay of patience, time and devotion. It takes four or five hours to create a *santon*, and longer to paint, dry and dress it in traditional costume. Explains Devouassoux, who does everything except the sewing: "When I had my *atelier*, I managed to make 5,000 *santons* a month. Now, the two of us average about 20 or 25 a week, but people from all over the world come to see them." He adds, a touch mischievously, "There are a thousand shortcuts I could make to go faster, but I won't."

Selling a Dream

"Padmavati," the rarely performed opera-ballet by the French composer Albert Roussel, will be revived in a new production Nov. 17 in Strasbourg by the Opéra du Rhin. Alain Lombard will conduct, with Bronislaw Horowitz as stage director, Theophane Matsouka as designer and choreography by German Casado. The vocal cast includes Naoko Ihara in the title part and Ani Yervanian, Albert Lance, Jules Bastin and Vinson Cole. Other performances are scheduled for Nov. 19, 28 and 29 in Strasbourg and Nov. 24 and 25 in Mulhouse.

On the Arts Agenda

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Three ballets by Kenneth MacMillan, one of them a world premiere, comprise a new program of the Paris Opera ballet that will have its first performance Nov. 23. The new work is "Metaboles," a ballet for one female and five male dancers set to the score of the same name by Henri Dutilleux. Dominique Khalfouni and Patrice Bart dance the principal roles; sets, costumes and lighting will be by Barry Kay. The other works, presented for the first time at the Paris Opera, are "The Four Seasons" (to Verdi's ballet music from "The Sicilian Vespers") and "Song of the Earth" to Mahler's score and with Jocelyne Tailhon and Poye Garazzi as the vocal soloists. Stewart Kershaw will conduct the program. Ten other performances are scheduled through Dec. 16.

* * *

The newly formed Ballet Theatre Français will give its first performances Nov. 24, 25 and 26 at the Grand Théâtre in Nancy, its home theater. The inaugural program, drawn in part from the company's predecessor — the now-defunct Ballet Théâtre Contemporain, will be made up of Balanchine's "La Sombra," Viola Farber's "Autumn Fields," Louis Falco's "Cooking French" and the "Don Quichotte" pas de deux. The new company will be joined for parts of this series by several guest artists, including Dominique Khalfouni, Jennifer Goube and Patrick Dugond of the Paris Opera, Richard Cragun of the Stuttgart Ballet, and Christopher Aponte of the Alvin Ailey Dance Theater.

Ancient Sculpture Found in Armenia

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (Reuters) — A bronze sculpture nearly 3,000 years old of a god in armor has been unearthed in Armenia, says Tass, the Soviet government's news agency.

The sculpture was found on the site of an ancient settlement near the modern town of Lennakan, formerly Aleksandropol. Excavations at the settlement have also uncovered bronze daggers, bracelets, spearheads and belts engraved with fantastic animals, Tass said.

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Two Devouassoux *santons*: Steady progress toward the manger.

Devouassoux regularly clips newspaper pictures of faces of people he would like to use.

The humanizing of a *santon* is called *santonnier*, and is a common practice in the region. Marcel Pagnol, the Provencal writer, asked Devouassoux to make a *santon* in his likeness, but died before the *santonnier* had a chance to start. "Every Provencal," says Devouassoux regretfully, "would have loved to have had Marcel Pagnol in his *santec*."

The *santons* used for the creche measure from 8 to 10 centimeters

high, but there are freestanding specimens as tall as 35 centimeters. These are called *santons habiles*, and each is dressed in conformance to rules at least 200 years old. Of course there are variations," says Mrs. Devouassoux. "But basically, the idea of the original costume is respected."

Like examples of any tradition, worth preserving, artful *santons* have been gaining in value. A well-made *santon habile* can cost as much as 150 francs (about \$35), and the recent sale of a set of 10 brought 2,500 francs.

Fashion

A Sino-Japanese Spinoff

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 15 (IHT) — The Sino-Japanese agreement had already had a fashion side effect that red star pinned on Chinese caps in the recent Hanse Mori collection is no phony.

The Japanese designer brought it back from Peking where she spent the last week of September working on fashion and technology with Chinese workers.

"It was all done at government level," she remarked recently. "The Chinese government asked ours if I was available.

"The Chinese are very thorough. They had spent months checking every side of our business."

They no doubt found that Mrs. Mori, with 80 boutiques in Japan, one in New York plus a prestige fashion house in Paris, is a solid and reliable designer.

Eight-Hour Days

"I stayed one week, working eight hours a day in factories," Mrs. Mori said, "and established workrooms with three Japanese foremen on a permanent basis. At that stage, we are not getting any money in exchange, just preferential prices when it comes to their silks."

As a result, the next Mori collections are bound to make extensive use of the advantage.

"Our workroom will have to es-

ablish prototypes and teach the Chinese how to work with sizes and colors. We gave them 12 different styles of blouses. They have one year to learn. The first blouses won't be ready before the fall 1979."

The first order will consist of 30,000 blouses that will be on sale, not in China, but in Japan. The price, around \$100, would be too high for the average Chinese, Mrs. Mori said, adding that she plans to use only white, embroidered silk — "because they are used to white."

"Later she will introduce colors, basic colors."

"They may be 100 years behind, but they are superb craftsman. The thing is, they've been isolated so long that they can't imagine what happened in the rest of the world."

"There are two kinds of designers in China — some specialize in fabrics and others in styles. I would say there are 200 all told, mostly in Shanghai, where all the quality merchandise is produced and which is also more cosmopolitan."

Mrs. Mori said that the idea is to help the Chinese in their fashion effort, which she said, is aiming for a world market. She thinks "it could become colossal."

She recalled how the Chinese opened their silk industry and how it lured silk manufacturers — especially the Italians, who have been

buying the fiber in Canton and then weaving it in Como. "The Chinese now sell to 100 companies," Mrs. Mori said. "They started with eight, only 10 years ago."

Mrs. Mori said that she has been invited to go to China three times a year. A major reason that she was the first designer selected by that country (the second being Pierre Cardin, who is going this month) is that "culturally, we are close. It's easy to understand each other. I feel I can get along with them very well."

She will also bring her own collection to Peking next August, but won't have a fashion show — just displays on dummies. "I wouldn't dare have a fashion show," she

said. "Why, I was even embarrassed to put on lipstick."

"I would like to make some European styles for them and introduce a European atmosphere, as I have in Japan. As of now, it will take at least three years to change their fashion image."

But China has already influenced Mrs. Mori. Her latest collection was full of Chinese sailor caps ("They are much bigger") as well as Chinese foremen's houses.

The fashion world is already strongly affected by Japanese talent, with Kenzo Takada among the top names in Paris. The combination of Japanese technology and Chinese craftsmanship and production could turn out to be a capital change in the fashion world.

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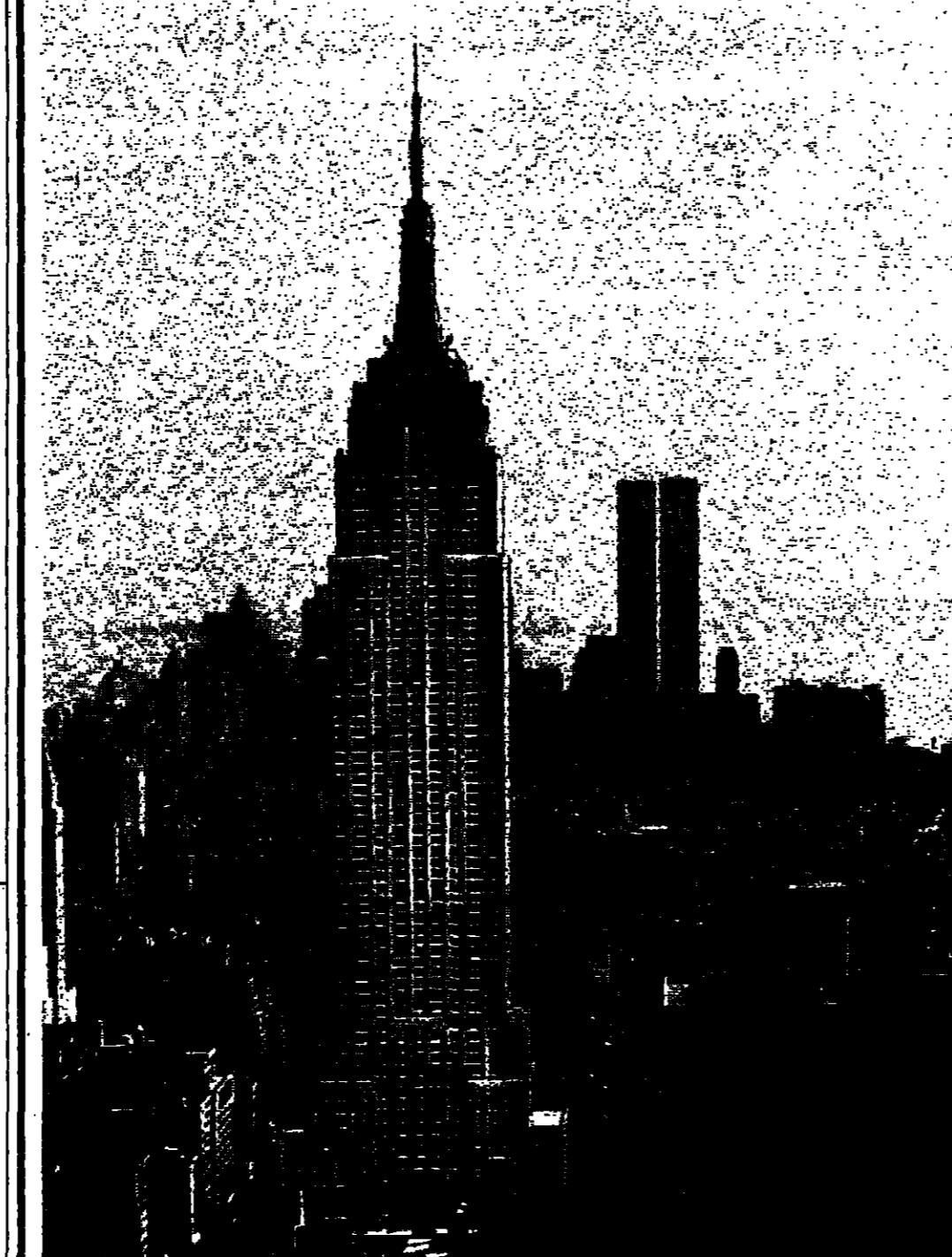
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Lessons of a Bush War

Idi Amin's cruel and barbaric acts sometimes reflect the twisted logic of a desperate man one step ahead of the posse. Such was probably the case with the so-called "bush war" that he initiated by occupying a 710-square-mile salient in the remote and lightly populated northeast corner of Tanzania. There is a strong possibility that he sent some 3,000 troops across the border not to repel an attack by Tanzania or by Ugandan exiles, as he claimed, but rather to pursue Ugandan troops who had mutinied or fled one of Mr. Amin's frequent tribal pogroms. The field marshal's latest diversion is not likely to blossom into a serious threat to Tanzania's territorial integrity. Repeated purges have left his army with perhaps the worst officer corps in the world and if the Ugandan forces would run out of gas if they attempted to go much farther.

So, under pressure from other African states, Mr. Amin this week announced he was ordering his troops back and, in what seemed an apprehensive mood, warned Tanzania not to pursue across the border. The Tanzanians answered in threatening tones that "the struggle continues."

The incident's military significance may not be great. But it is not comic opera. Tanzania's respected President Nyerere would be ill-advised to do more than reoccupy the lost ground. It would be self-defeating if he let national pride divert scarce and bad-

ly needed resources from his war against backwardness and poverty to a continued shooting war. Mr. Nyerere would also be wise to ignore a clamor in Tanzania to try to topple Mr. Amin by military action. He permitted Ugandan refugees to try that in 1972, and the effort ended in a fiasco.

The bush war does, however, offer some useful international lessons. One is that the United States was wise, on balance, to cut off trade with Uganda. Mr. Amin will probably find other markets for Uganda's coffee crop. The field marshal's latest diversion is not likely to blossom into a serious threat to Tanzania's territorial integrity. Repeated purges have left his army with perhaps the worst officer corps in the world and if the Ugandan forces would run out of gas if they attempted to go much farther.

* * *

We can only hope that other African nations and the Soviet Union draw some important conclusions about the Soviet role in Uganda. When his treasury was empty, Moscow armed Mr. Amin with high-performance jet aircraft and tanks; they rearmed him when Israeli commandos destroyed some of the jets in the 1976 Entebbe raid. Since then the Russians have shown more restraint, or disenchantment, and the supply has dwindled. But there are still several hundred Soviet military technicians in Uganda and spare parts still flow. To supply Mr. Amin with the tools of modern war is like handing a loaded pistol to a willful child. It is the child's closest neighbors who have most reason to resent it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Indira's Comeback

It is troubling that Indira Gandhi could be re-elected to Parliament in India barely 20 months after she was ousted as prime minister for her gross abuses of power. She has never apologized for depriving India of democracy during the period of her "emergency" rule in 1975-77. As the winner now in a contest that Prime Minister Morarji Desai made a test of his own prestige, and as the presumptive leader of the opposition, the redoubtable Mrs. Gandhi, still only 60, is in a position to do him — and India — much harm.

* * *

How did she win? Most accounts point out that she chose as her comeback launching pad a remote rural state, one lightly touched by the crudities of "emergency" rule and one already safely controlled by her Congress I (for Indira) party. Her new constituency is a thousand miles (and a dialect away) from the one in northern India that knew and rejected her last year. It is said to be one of the few that actually profited from the social benefactions in whose name she had grabbed personal power. She was also able to make hay out of the difficulties of Mr. Desai, an octo-

genarian who has managed to keep together the coalition that elected him but whose stewardship has otherwise been lackluster.

We of the West have a certain tendency to personalize Indian politics — to identify Mrs. Gandhi with authoritarianism and Mr. Desai with democracy. One wonders, however, if the Indian people are so devoted to the forms of democracy that they are willing indefinitely to overlook inadequate leadership. Perhaps this is another way of asking whether India is, in the last analysis, governable at all. But it says something that Mrs. Gandhi was returned to parliament from a state that as prime minister she served well.

In parliament, she will have a forum and the opportunity to capitalize on Mr. Desai's failings, real and imagined — and, not incidentally, the chance of working to quash the prosecutions still pending against her from the emergency period. Few close students of the Indian scene deny that she could return to power, especially if the relative buoyancy created by the new good harvest lets down. India's democracy was tested 20 months ago. It remains under challenge.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Two Vetoes, Etc.

With a couple of well-placed vetoes, President Carter has knocked down two of the more outrageously protectionist bills that Congress left for him. As Congress saw it, the subjects were textiles and beef. But as Mr. Carter saw it, there was only one subject — the future inflation rate. For a lot of commodities, the most effective check on rising prices is the pressure of competition from abroad. That's the point that Mr. Carter was making with those vetoes.

* * *

The textile bill would have been particularly destructive if it had gone into effect. It would have forbidden U.S. negotiators from bargaining on textiles in the worldwide trade talks now in their final stages at Geneva. If the United States were suddenly to refuse to discuss the tariffs on cloth goods, other governments would have retaliated by pulling off the list the items that are sensitive in their own politics. That would have been bad for U.S. exporters. But it would also have been bad for U.S. consumers, extending an open invitation to the domestic textile industry to raise prices without much fear of being undercut from abroad.

The beef bill was an unhappy example of useful legislation to which a mischievous rider had been attached. The issue is the amount of imported beef to be permitted into this country. The present import-quota formula is perverse, reducing imports when U.S. production is low and raising them when the domestic supply rises. The bill was originally written to correct that anomaly. But the beef industry managed to add a clause abolishing, except in the most extreme emergencies, the president's authority to lift the quotas. That authority is a necessary safety valve. Since wholesale beef prices have risen nearly one third over the past year, with

more to come, it's an extremely poor time to abolish presidential discretion. The beef industry is entitled to a better return that it has been able to get in the past several years, but it is not entitled to drive prices through the supermarket roof.

Not by accident, the White House announced the vetoes at the same time that it made a slightly more equivocal decision on farm policy for the coming year. It's a matter of the rules governing grain price supports, and the amount of land that farmers will be required to set aside to qualify for payments. To its credit, the administration rose above the temptation to announce a high-price policy just before the election. Instead, it waited a few days longer and decided on rules that, with normal weather, will mean little upward push on food prices. If the administration were worrying only about inflation, no doubt it would have built in a little more insurance against bad weather, and reduced the set-asides a bit more. But Mr. Carter does not want to add further fuel to the farmer's very audible grievances, and the set-asides for the coming year constitute, at least, a reasonable compromise.

* * *

It's possible to argue that Mr. Carter really had no choice on these three issues. Had he refused to kill both of those bills, and had he been any more generous to the farmers on the grain set-asides, he would have gravely undercut his own very recent pronouncements about the campaign against inflation. But these are all intricate technical matters to which consumers do not pay much attention, while producers press their interest vociferously. Any effective anti-inflation campaign proceeds only at a price, and it is a political price paid by the tenant of the White House.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 16, 1903

NEW YORK — The revolution in Panama continues to dominate U.S. editorial comment this week. The New York Herald declared: "At such a moment there can be neither Democrats nor Republicans, neither supporters of a canal through the Panamanian isthmus, nor advocates of the Nicaraguan route, there are only Americans. And their duty is to support the government, right or wrong." The Washington Post was somewhat less enthusiastic: "It is announced that the new Panama Republic has a provisional government. Uncle Sam is probably furnishing the provisions."

Fifty Years Ago

November 16, 1928

PARIS — Putting forward the final settlement of German reparations and the war-debt problem as the principal tasks of the new government, M. Poincaré last night made a solemn appeal to the Chamber of Deputies for a large measure of confidence in order that he may figure "as the authorized representative of French views" in these negotiations. He added: "If the experts succeed, the economic conditions of the whole of Europe will benefit thereby and peace will be strengthened; the destinies of the old Continent and the New World depend on this work."



'Now to Build Up a Good Solid Anti-Inflation Program.'

Message for Begin and Sadat

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Between now and the end of November, the leaders of Israel and Egypt are going to be very busy negotiating their doubts and disagreements about the Camp David formula for the future of the Middle East. But maybe they'll have time to consider an incident at the birth of the Constitution of the United States.

On Monday, Sept. 17, 1787, Benjamin Franklin, then so old (81) that his speech had to be read for him, made several points that may seem relevant to the decisions now facing President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin.

"I confess," Dr. Franklin said, "that there are several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve them. . . . The older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others."

"In these sentiments, sir," Franklin added, "I agreed to this Constitution, with all its faults, if they are such, because I think a general government is necessary for us. . . . otherwise we can only end in despotism. . . . when the people shall become so corrupted as to become incapable of any other. . . ."

"I doubt too whether any other Convention we can obtain may be able to make a better Constitution. For when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests and their selfish views. . . ."

"Thus I consent, sir, to this Constitution because I expect no better. . . . Much of the strength and efficiency of any government in procuring and securing happiness to the people, depends on opinion. . . . If every one of us in returning to our constituents, were to report the objections he has had to it, and endeavor to gain partisans in support of them, he might prevent its being generally received. . . ."

"I hope therefore, that for our own sakes as a part of the people, and for the sake of our posterity, we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this Constitution. . . . I cannot help expressing the wish that every member of the Convention who may still have objections to it would have on this occasion doubt a little of his own infallibility — and to make manifest our unanimity, put his name to this instrument."

At that point, Franklin moved that the Constitution be signed. Obviously, he was dealing with an

internal conflict between independent commonwealths and not with ancient animosities between sovereign nations, but his approach to political conflict, his philosophy and human wisdom are still relevant to these critical remaining issues not only in Washington itself, but between Begin and Sadat.

Whenever these two men and their associates have dealt with the general philosophy of their common problems, they have somehow been able to agree or at least to compromise. On the other hand, whenever they have concentrated on geography or financial mathematics — lines on the map, cost of withdrawal, etc. — they have tended to disagree.

For example, they are divided now over the latest diplomatic buzz-word "linkage." Sadat wants to "link" the agreements on the Sinai to a settlement of the disagreements on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the future of Palestine.

Begin wants no iron links, and both Sadat and Begin are suggesting vaguely that maybe all this could be settled if the United States would pay the Israeli costs of withdrawal from the Sinai (over \$3 billion) and finance a "Marshall Plan" for Egypt (\$10-15 billion over the next five years).

There is no way that Sadat or Begin can win this argument between linking or unlinking Camp David and the West Bank and Gaza in economic or military terms. They can probably get some financial aid in Washington for a compromise, but after the last "austerity" election in the United States, the new Congress in Washington next January is not likely to be in a mood for paying billions in moving bills out of the Sinai for Israel or launching a \$10-15 billion Marshall Plan for Egypt.

The hope lies, or so it seems here, in Franklin's philosophy of chance and risk of betting on general agreement on the broad things that unite nations rather than on the narrow things that divide them, and Franklin was not alone in this view.

"God knows," wrote Judge Learned Hand, "there is risk in refusing to act until all the facts are in, but I believe that that community is already in process of dissolution where each man begins to eye his neighbor as a possible enemy, where nonconformity with the accepted creed, political as well as religious, is a mark of disaffection. Such fears as these are a solvent which can eat out the cement that binds the stones together; they may in the end subject us to a despotism as evil as any we dread. . . ."

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hand was, of course, talking again about our internal divisions within the United States, but like Franklin, he was insisting on a principal that is relevant to this critical moment in the relations between Egypt and Israel, and also in the relations between the U.S. people themselves. The issue now in the Middle East is not mainly the "linkage" between Camp David and the West Bank, but between the past, present, and future of civilized people who happen for the moment to disagree about certain practical points.

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Soviet Africa Policy: What Are the Goals?

By Jonathan Power

MOSCOW — There are two, at first sight equally plausible, views, about what the Russians are up to in Africa. The first is what Leo Tindemans, the Belgian premier, has called "the prime target in a planetary conflict: a grand design to be precise; an attempt to take over Europe's main source of raw materials." This thesis is pursued with vigor by two U.S. authors in a recent issue of "policy review." Peter Vanneman and Martin James argue that "the immediate Soviet purpose is to secure inexpensive access to Third World resources and in the longer run to establish a Utopian new international economic order" dominated by the Soviet Union.

Support for dissident tribal movements in Zaire and the liberation movements in southern Africa, or more important, an attempt to control the Horn of Africa, are seen as part of a carefully orchestrated Soviet attempt to win strategic control of the most sensitive corners of Africa. The Soviet assault last year when it withdrew its support for Somalia in return for the friendship of Ethiopia is, say Vanneman and James, threatening the very heart of Western security. The next step is to "destabilize Saudi Arabia by acquiring naval and air facilities on the Red Sea, to neutralize Kenya, thus retarding access to the port of Mombasa, the only major port open to Western navies on the east coast of Africa, to threaten interruption of oil and shipping lanes vital to Europe and Japan; to enhance its global prestige by engineering another military victory for one of its allies (Ethiopia); and to legitimize its African activities by defending Africa's sacred principle of national territorial integrity."

Composite View

The other view of what the Russians are up to is a composite of what the Russians say themselves and also by liberal commentators in the West.

First, here are the conclusions of a high Soviet official here in Moscow, whose influence on Soviet foreign policy count for much:

He does not see why Africa should not be a Western preserve just because the Europeans were the colonial rulers for 100 years or so. The Russians, he says, are committed to abolishing racial oppression and with pride can point to the pre-Carter era when they provided support for outlawed black nationalists while the West built up the arsenals of South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal. During the Ford presidency the United States, he points out, refused the offer of the Soviet Union to help develop a coalition government in Angola in 1975. If that had come to pass, it would have avoided the introduction of Cuban troops. On the Horn of Africa, the Soviet position is derivative of Western fears. If the Soviet Union wanted to strangle Saudi Arabia and the sea lanes, Soviet territory is near enough without the need for bases

in Africa. Moreover, in a war, the sea lanes would be an abstract geopolitical issue. War would be nuclear and all the sea lanes would be cut for everybody.

Arguments Accepted

Western observers, who accept the validity of many of the Soviet arguments, add the following observations:

The Russians, they reason, are permanent success in Africa. A nation that ends up being Idi Amin's principle arms supplier is never going to be an attractive force. Even at the height of the anti-colonial struggles in the 1960s, they failed to produce a single Marxist minded regime. The nearest thing to one was Sekou Toure's regime in Guinea which after an arrangement of 20 years is rapidly edging back into the Western fold. Several other regimes that have had serious flirtations with Moscow have now actively resumed their relationship with the West — Nigeria, Tanzania, Mali, Somalia and The Sudan.

The fact is the West for all the bad memories of colonial days has had more to offer Africa than the Russians and East Europeans. Not just aid and guns, both of which far exceed Soviet efforts, but markets. The low level of need for raw materials and simple manufactured exports in Eastern Europe is a constant reminder of how limited the potential is for economic symbiosis. It is also a reminder of the naivete of those who believe the Soviet Union is out to take over Africa's raw materials.

Grain of Truth

The Soviet-Western liberal school of thought has much to commend it. But it does ignore the significant grain of truth in the conservatives' argument.

\$3 Billion With Options

American and Delta Buy 50 Boeing 767s

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP) — American Airlines and Delta Air Lines placed orders and took options for almost \$3 billion in Boeing planes today, giving Boeing a major boost in its competition with the European Airbus builders to provide the next generation of wide-bodied jets.

Dollar Posts Wide Gains; Gold Drops

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose against all the major currencies in European trading today in a turnover that dealers said was moderate and that lacked evidence of central bank support.

Gold prices continued to decline. A late London quote was \$204.50 per ounce, down \$5.50 from yesterday.

United Airlines was the first airline to order the 767, thereby assuring it would be produced. It ordered 30 in July.

Boeing has announced plans for two other new airplanes, the narrow-body 757 for 170 to 190 passengers, which has been ordered by Eastern and British Airways, and the 777, a wide-bodied craft with three engines, which has yet to find a buyer.

The Delta and American 767s will be powered by General Electric CF6-80 engines, which are expected to total more than \$200 million.

United, which ordered the new Boeing aircraft earlier, chose Pratt & Whitney engines.

In another development, American announced that it was moving its corporate headquarters to Dallas from New York. The move is expected to be completed by the middle of next year, American officials said.

U.S. Accedes to 3d World In Aid to 'Common Fund'

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (WP) — In a major policy reversal, the United States has decided to accede to a Third World demand and offer to make a direct monetary contribution to the highly publicized and controversial "Common Fund," during negotiations now going on in Geneva.

The Common Fund, first proposed in 1976, would be designed to stabilize prices of some 18 commodities for which world prices usually fluctuate widely.

In principle, after much acrimonious debate, the industrial countries last year had agreed to the establishment of such a fund, but had refused the poor nations' demand that the rich ones stake the Fund to

the tune of \$1.55 billion in October from \$2.11 billion in September.

Elsewhere, the dollar climbed to 1.8950 Deutsche marks from 1.8865 and to 1.6395 Swiss francs from 1.6297. It also moved up to 2.0442 French francs from 2.0355. Sterling fell to \$1.9680 from \$1.9716.

U.S. Said Near Decisions Over Foreign Bonds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Treasury is nearing key decisions on issuing securities denominated in foreign currencies, a major weapon in the government's battle to support the sagging dollar.

Although final decisions still have not been made, assistant Treasury secretary Roger Altman was able to sketch in an interview some probable details of the offerings. Among them were that:

• The securities are "likely to be shorter rather than longer term," he said.

• The agency is considering offering the securities in West German marks, Swiss francs and "possibly" Japanese yen, over the course of a year, rather than in single offerings in each of those currencies.

• U.S. citizens probably will not be allowed to buy them.

• The Treasury is "working on" ways to prevent foreigners from selling dollars to buy foreign currencies to spend on the securities, a counterproductive phenomenon that would depress the dollar's value.

U.K. Earnings Increase 16.1%

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — Britain's index of average earnings for production industry and some services rose 16.1 percent in September on a year-to-year basis compared with 15.8 percent in August but slightly below 16.2 percent in July, the Department of Employment said today.

The monthly increase was 1.4 percent compared with a 0.1 percent rise in August and a 0.4 percent drop in July. The provisional index of average earnings for production industry and some services in September stood at a seasonally adjusted 337.8 (Jan. 1970 equals 100), up from 333.2 in August.

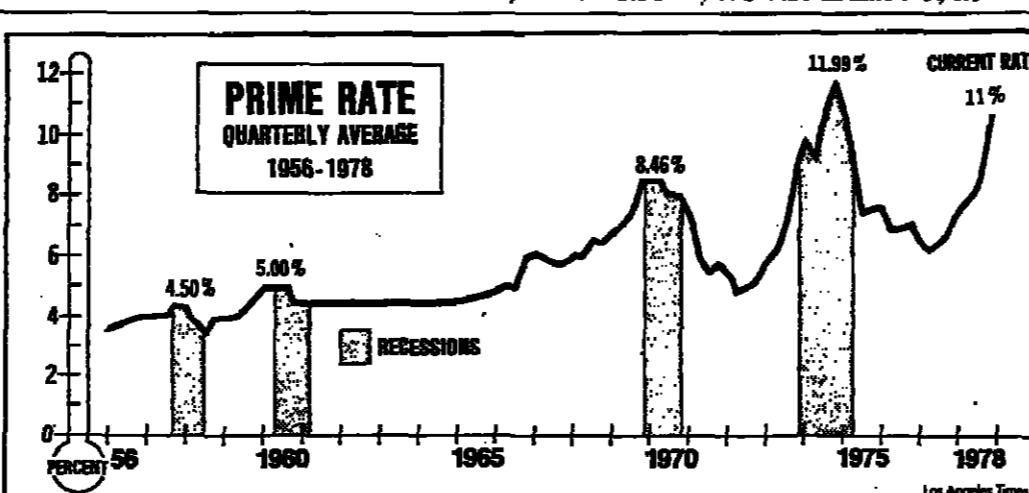
France Revives Budget

PARIS, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — The French government has revised upward its estimate of this year's budget deficit to \$29.8 billion francs (about \$6.88 billion), presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt confirmed today after a weekly cabinet meeting. The deficit was initially estimated at 8.9 billion francs, then successively raised to 19.8 billion and 27 billion francs.

Bundesbank Issue Set

FRANKFURT, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) — The Bundesbank confirmed today it was offering treasury bills in a move to mop up excess liquidity.

The offering includes half-year notes at 3.77 percent, 1-year at 4.17 percent, 1.5-year at 4.47 percent and 2-year at 4.69 percent. (Figures in Dutch Guilder)

**Conventional Theories Outdated****U.S. Interest Rates Seen Topping High**

By Roger Smith

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15 — As the Federal Reserve Board has pushed the cost of funds dramatically higher in its fight against inflation and a declining dollar, bank and government economists concede that the nation might soon encounter interest rates that will exceed the record levels of 1974 — rates that helped plunge the nation into its worst recession since World War II.

Besides fueling concern that there will be another, although milder, recession in 1979, some analysts are concluding that conventional theories may have to be scrapped and a new scenario developed for dealing with the modern, inflation-ridden economy. Meanwhile, confusion and conflicting forecasts are rampant. Key questions for which it is hard to find consensus answers include:

• How high will interest rates have to climb before the Federal Reserve can accomplish its goal of braking inflation's rise and the dollar's slide? Many analysts see the bank prime rate exceeding 12 percent, and mortgage rates 11 percent, before long, but some think rates may have to go much higher than those previous record levels.

• What will determine how long and how tightly the Federal Reserve System clamps down on credit growth and thereby pushes up interest rates? Normally, the Fed tightens the screws when the economy shows signs of expanding too rapidly. Today the economy is growing only moderately, with output climbing at about a 3.5-percent annual rate. This time, the Fed apparently is paying the most attention to the rate at which the money supply is growing; up 10.2 percent in the past six months, compared to a target rate of 4 percent to 6.5 percent.

• As rates reach record levels, will there be a new set of winners and losers in the economy? Normally, houses takes a beating when the cost of money rises. "This time it will be small business and the consumer," says Maurice Mann, vice chairman of Warburg Paribas Becker, Inc., a San Francisco-based investment banker.

Money market rates, not as optimistic as Carter administration that no recession is in sight, says the only real question is when the peak in rates will be reached, and how severe the resulting economic downturn will be.

Peaking at Higher Levels

They point out that interest rates have peaked at higher levels in each business cycle since the Vietnam War-induced inflation of the late 1960s. Interest rates on prime bank loans rose to 6 percent in 1969, to 8 percent in 1969 and to 12 percent in 1974, an all-time high.

For the Federal Reserve to achieve its inflation-battling goals in 1978-79, the nation will have to "experience a dramatic rise in interest rates including" a prime rate well beyond the 10.75 percent it reached last week, says Henry Kaufman, partner in Salomon Brothers, New York.

Rates apparently keep cycling higher for several reasons. For one, businesses and consumers are increasingly imbued with an inflation psychology that dulls the cutting edge of interest rates. Also, the housing industry is no longer so vulnerable to an early collapse as interest rates rise because now banks and savings and loans can pay market rates for 6-month savings certificates, creating a new liquidity in housing.

It was the drying up of credit, not strictly higher rates, that triggered the housing collapse, which in turn tended to break the economy in the past, many economists contend. However, "the hope that the pressures of tight money can be borne more equally throughout the economy is little more than a pipe dream," says David Levine, an economist at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., New York.

Mr. Kaufman agrees. Because the new housing liquidity removes an early brake on the economy, "interest rates are in the no-man's land of the financial market," he says.

Many economists disagree with Kaufman's and Levine's view that housing should have been kept as the sacrificial lamb that could cool the economy without steadily higher interest rates. But few will deny next year.

that the rules of the interest-rate game have changed dramatically. The Fed, pushed by monetary theorists who insist that it should let the market set interest rates and concentrate on controlling the growth-in debt and money, could affect the economy in unforeseen ways as it pursues a tighter monetary policy.

The next few months clearly will be advantageous to businesses with large amounts of cash, which can be used to win loans from banks or concessions from vendors. Individuals holding sizable amounts of cash can reap big returns by investing in instruments tied to money market rates. But small businesses will pay mightily for cash if they can find it. And the public, by and large, will find itself squeezed by higher loan rates and eventually will bear the brunt of higher unemployment as credit begins to dry up.

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Money Supply Only Part Of Inflation, Fed Claims

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT) — A simplistic definition of inflation is too much money chasing too few goods. And monetary purists contend that the only way to stop inflation is to hold the growth of the money supply to a rate consistent with the growth of the potential of the economy to produce real goods and services, or about 3 percent a year.

But the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is not a bastion of monetarism. While it certainly considers that the careful management of total monetary demand is necessary to avert "unhealthy excesses and accelerating inflation," the bank says in its current quarterly review that it does not regard the management of aggregate demand as a complete answer to inflation.

Just as factors other than excess demand explain the persistence of inflation during the worst recession postwar history, so special factors now explain the acceleration of inflation in 1978. One such factor was the 15-percent increase in the federal minimum wage to \$2.65 an hour last Jan. 1. While the most serious unintended side effect of the increase in the minimum wage has been unemployment among the unskilled and young, the New York Fed says that the increase, by pushing up the entire structure of wage rates, has tended to raise all production costs and prices. The current year's increase in the minimum wage, as estimated by different economists, accounts for an increase of about one-third of a percentage point in the Consumer Price Index. The New York Fed expects the coming 9.4 percent increase in the minimum wage on Jan. 1, 1979, to have a similar effect next year.

Among the other specific causes of the acceleration of inflation this year have been the rise in Social Security taxes (which is slated to go up even faster next year), protoc

NYSE Up; 2 Banks Raise Prime

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (Reuters)

— Prices on the New York Stock Exchange managed a small gain in moderate trading today despite the specter of a deep recession raised by the nation's chief inflation fighter.

Presidential adviser Alfred Kahn said a deep recession or controls are the only alternatives available to curb inflation if Mr. Carter's anti-inflation plan fails.

The 11-percent prime rate gained new adherents today, including Marine Midland and Chemical Bank, which also raised its broker loan rate.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 0.34 point to 785.60 and advances led declines 931 to 511.

Volume fell to 26.28 million shares from yesterday's 30.61 million.

The exchange said member firms decreased their margin debt by \$310 million to \$12.1 billion in October, the first drop since January and the largest since December 1973.

Boeing, which received a major order from Delta and American Airlines, topped the active list and rose to 62% before settling back to 60% for a gain of 4%. Delta added 14% to 39% but American eased 4% to 12%. General Electric, which will supply engines with about \$200 million, rose 7% to 48%.

F.R. Mallory was a standout, rising 13% to 43% in its first trading since Dart Industries announced plans to buy all the Mallory shares it does not yet own for \$46 each.

Another big gainer was MBPXL, which rose 3% to 25%. Cargill Inc. agreed to buy 26 percent of MBPXL from major holders at \$27 a share and to tender for the rest soon.

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Resists Specter of Recession**U.S. Oil Imports Hit Low, Upturn Soon, Experts Say**

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ) —

Prices in the United States fell to 25 cents lower, with November contracts quoted at \$6.431; wheat was 3 1/4 to 8 cents lower, December \$3.544; corn was 1 1/4 to 24 cents lower, December \$2.264; and oats were 4 1/4 to 4 cents lower, December \$1.334.

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Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index adding 0.71 point to 139.59.

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We see a continuing increase in imports building up to 10 million barrels a day by 1985," Clifton Garvin Jr., chairman of Exxon, said. There will be week-to-week fluctuations with imports still falling behind year-earlier volumes in some weeks. But, barring a major recession, Mr. Garvin and others see imports climbing slowly but steadily starting in this year's fourth quarter. It is generally agreed that next year's imports will top the 1978 level at the very least. And many suggest 1979 will bring a new high, with the use of foreign oil topping the 1977 record.

Meanwhile, the index of the output of the nation's factories, utilities and mines in October stood at 148.4 percent of the 1967 average, up 6.8 percent from a year earlier.

Until recently, there had been heavy drawdowns by oil companies from the overly flush inventories that had existed at the start of 1978. In addition, there has been higher domestic oil output this year. The higher production of U.S. oil was due entirely to the Alaskan North Slope. Output there began in mid-1977 but did not reach the current capacity of 1.2 million barrels a day until early this year.

Whatever level of imports is reached in 1979, there already is evidence that the sharp declines on a year-to-year basis have ended. The gap had been narrowing noticeably in recent months and the turnaround was underscored yesterday by a report from the API.

According to the group, U.S. imports of crude oil and petroleum products through the first 10 months of 1978 averaged 7.9 million barrels a day, almost 11 million barrels below the comparable

NYSE Closing Prices November 15

AMEX Closing Prices November 15

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Parker Named Most Valuable By Big Margin

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Dave Parker, the Pittsburgh Pirate right fielder who won his second consecutive National League batting title this season, was easily elected the National League's most valuable player yesterday.

Parker collected 21 of a possible 24 first-place votes to defeat Steve Garvey, the Los Angeles Dodger first baseman, in the balloting by members of the Baseball Writers Association of America, 320-194.

Larry Bowa, the Philadelphia Phillies' shortstop, collected the three other first-place votes, but finished third with a total of 189 points. Reggie Smith, the Los Angeles Dodger right fielder, was fourth, 25 points behind Bowa.

Jack Clark, the San Francisco right fielder, finished fifth in the voting with 107 points, followed by George Foster, the Cincinnati outfielder and last year's winner, 104; Greg Luzinski, Philadelphia left fielder, 48; pitcher Gaylord Perry of San Diego, the Cy Young Award winner, 45; Willie Stargell, the Pirate first baseman, 39, and Dave Winfield, the San Diego outfielder, 37.

"It's a super feeling" said the 27-year-old Parker upon learning of the news at his home in Pittsburgh last night. "This is the biggest thing that's happened to me in my career."

New Contract Sought

Parker and the Pirates have been negotiating on a new contract, and if the two sides do not get together, the 6-foot-5-inch, 235-pound left-handed slugger will be allowed to join the free-agent market after next season.

"It's coming along well," Parker said of the negotiations.

Parker led the league in hitting this season with a .334 average, collecting 32 doubles, 12 triples, 30 homers and 117 runs batted in. He also had 20 stolen bases.

Hurt in Collision

Parker broke a cheekbone in a June 30 collision with a New York Mets catcher, John Stearns, but two weeks later, he returned to the Pirate lineup, wearing a football-type helmet when he ran his bases.

After spending three years in the minor leagues, Parker came up to the Pirates in 1973 and hit .288 over the final 54 games. He batted .282 in 73 games the following year before breaking in for good in 1975, hitting .308 with 25 home runs and 101 runs batted in.

In 1976, Parker hit .313 — eighth-best in the league — with 13 homers and 90 RBIs. In 1977 Parker had a .338 batting average, 21 homers and 88 RBIs.

Following is a list of recent National League most valuable players:

1977 — George Foster, Cincinnati
1976 — Joe Morgan, Cincinnati
1975 — Joe Morgan, Cincinnati
1974 — Steve Garvey, Los Angeles
1973 — Pete Rose, Cincinnati
1972 — Johnny Bench, Cincinnati
1971 — Joe Torre, St. Louis
1970 — Johnny Bench, Cincinnati
1969 — Willie McCovey, San Francisco
1968 — Bob Gibson, St. Louis

Dodgers Sign Fill-In Thomas

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15 (AP) — The Los Angeles Dodgers, hoping to bolster a bench weakened by losses to the free-agent market, signed Derrel Thomas, a free-agent utility man, to a five-year contract yesterday.

Thomas, 27, is a switch-hitting infielder-outfielder who is more noted for his work with the glove than with the bat. He played with San Diego and San Francisco last season.

Tommy Lasorda, manager of the National League champions, said that Thomas would fill the void created when Lee Lacy and Billy North became free agents.

Thomas is a speedy, singles-type hitter who strikes out infrequently but has only a .247 average to show for seven years in the majors. He hit three home runs last year.

Their most productive team was



Dave Parker

Oklahoma Leads 25-Year Poll

By David DuPrez

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (WP) — Oklahoma, which used the split formation under Bud Wilkinson to rise to dominance in college football and stayed on top with the wishbone, has won a greater percentage of its games than any other major-college team in the last 25 years.

The top 10 teams over the last 25 years before this season include two other squads that benefited greatly from the wishbone — Alabama, which has the sixth-best winning percentage and has won 74 of 84 since going to the wishbone in 1971, and Texas, which won 79 of 101 with the wishbone. The Longhorns are fifth in the top 10.

Completing the quarter-century top 10 are teams that have used a variety of formations and attacks in posting winning records.

Three States Schools

Right behind the Sooners are Ohio State, Arizona State and Penn State. Notre Dame is seventh, followed by Southern California, Mississippi and Michigan.

The wishbone was introduced in the 1960s and by the early '70s some 100 major-college teams were using it.

In the formation, the fullback lines up behind the quarterback with the halfbacks behind and to each side of the fullback. Generally, a triple-option play is run from the formation, with the quarterback faking or giving the ball to the fullback, handing off to one of the halfbacks or carrying the ball himself.

Enthusiasm for the formation waned when coaches realized they needed a lot of specialized personnel — good ball carriers — to make it work. Now only Oklahoma and Alabama among the top 10 use it.

The Sooners first used the wishbone in the fourth game of the 1970 season. They lost to Texas, 41-27, and went on a 5-3-1 record. Over the next five seasons Oklahoma won 54 games and lost 3, with national championships in 1974 and 1975.

Star of those national-championship teams was Joe Washington, Billy Brooks, Steve Davis and Lee Roy and Dewey Salmon.

Six New Records

Once the Sooners got the wishbone going in 1971, they rewrote a number of NCAA records. With a backfield of Jack Christiansen at quarterback, Leon Crosswhite at fullback and Greg Pruitt and Joe Wiley at halfbacks, the Sooners rushed for a record 711 yards in a game against Kansas and averaged 472.4 yards a game for the season and 41.2 points a game.

Arizona State never ran the wishbone because Frank Kush says he is not a "fad coach."

Going into this season, Kush had a 168-50-1 record at Arizona State in his 20 years there, and, over the last 25 years, only Oklahoma and Ohio State have had a better winning percentage.

Kush's teams have always run a multiple offense, either an I or a pro set.

Arizona State was undefeated in 1970 and 1975 and — with the exception of 1974, when it was 7-5 — it won 55 of 59 games in 1970-75.

The Sun Devils played in the relatively weak Western Athletic Conference until this season when they joined the Pac-10, but their record is still an impressive one.

Their most productive team was

Most Successful College Football Teams Over Last 25 Years

	Record	Pct.
1. Oklahoma	209-57-6	.779
2. Ohio State	188-51-7	.778
3. Arizona State	200-62-4	.759
4. Penn State	199-63-3	.756
5. Texas	195-70-6	.730
6. Alabama	196-69-15	.726
7. Notre Dame	183-72-5	.713
8. So. California	188-74-10	.709
9. Mississippi	187-76-8	.704
10. Michigan	170-73-7	.694

the 1973 team that was 11-1, losing only to Utah in a snowstorm, 36-31. That team was led by quarterback Danny White and running backs Beamy Malone and Woody Green.

Green rushed for 1,182 yards and Malone for 1,129 that season, and White threw for 2,609 yards.

White also set career NCAA records for touchdowns accounted for with 73 (59 by passing and 14 rushing) and points accounted for: 453.

Woodie Hayes has been the coach of Ohio State for the last 27 years and has always been in conservative, ground-oriented football.

And Hayes has always found an All-America running back to carry the load.

Twice a Winner

Howard (Hopalong) Cassidy won the Heisman Trophy in 1953. Archie Griffin became the only player to win it twice, in 1974 and 1975. Between those two, the Buckeyes gave the ball to such workhorses as Bob Ferguson, Matt Snell and John Brockington.

Ohio State has a 5-5 record in bowl games in the last 25 years, and one of the knocks against the Buckeyes has always been that they can't win the big ones. If bowl games were not counted, Ohio State would have a better percentage than Oklahoma, which is 9-4-1 in post-season play in the last 25 years.

Penn State was 22-0 in 1968 and 1969 and has won consistently enough to have the fourth-best winning percentage in the nation for the last 25 years.

Star of those national-championship teams were Joe Washington, Billy Brooks, Steve Davis and Lee Roy and Dewey Salmon.

Ban on Israel Is Reaffirmed

By Asian Games

BANGKOK, Nov. 15 (UPI) — Led by the Arab contingent, the Asian Games Federation voted today to reject any symbolic Israeli participation in the games, which are scheduled to open in Bangkok Dec. 9.

The decision challenges the International Amateur Athletic Federation, which has ruled that Israel, as a member of the Asian Games Federation in good standing, must be invited to the Asian Games.

McKay's innovation was the I formation, actually an old set. He updated it and it revolutionized the game. McKay's philosophy was to put his best runner at tailback and give him the ball as many times as he could carry it. As a result, there is a tradition of great USC runners in the last 15 years, beginning with Garrett and Simpson and progressing through Anthony Davis, Rick Bell and Charles White.

The biggest surprise of the top 10 is Mississippi. The Rebels have the ninth-best winning percentage in the last 25 years, but are only 30-35 in the last six seasons. They were 46-4-3 from 1954 through 1963, but in that span, they never played a team west of Texas or north of Kentucky and even now seldom play a team outside the South.

Michigan, in 10th place, has an 86-13-3 record under Bo Schembechler and is another proponent of basic, power football. Like Ohio State, its Big Ten counterpart, the Wolverines have trouble in bowl games. Their 1-4 post-season record the last 25 years is the worst among the 10 teams.

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The Israeli Olympic Committee, president, Isak Ofek, said he had called a meeting of his committee for next week to consider what action to take. The IAAF president, Adriam Paulsen, said federation action would be decided after the IAAF meeting.

Asked whether the vote was acceptable, he said "No," and indicated that normal penalties would be to bar any athlete who participates in the Asian Games from future participation in any IAAF-sponsored competition, including the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Atlanta	12	3	2	23	125	114
NY Rangers	9	3	3	21	125	114
NY Islanders	9	3	3	21	125	114
Philadelphia	7	5	4	18	125	114

Sentury Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	6	4	4	18	125	114
Vancouver	6	4	4	18	125	114
St. Louis	3	7	2	13	125	114
Colorado	2	11	4	8	125	114

WALES CONFERENCE North Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	5	4	2	19	125	114
Detroit	5	4	4	19	125	114
Los Angeles	7	6	1	20	125	114
Pittsburgh	3	9	3	19	125	114
Washington	3	10	3	19	125	114

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	5	4	2	19	125	114
Toronto	7	7	2	16	125	114
Buffalo	4	5	3	16	125	114
Winnipeg	5	7	2	16	125	114
Edmonton						

Art Buckwald

Recalling the Recall: The Tire Treadmill

WASHINGTON — Consumers think that just because the government orders a company to recall an unsafe product they will have no more problems. Silly people.

The largest recall in history has been of a radial tire that was deemed unsafe for the road. After paying lawyers millions of dollars to keep the government from recalling the radial, the company finally gave in and agreed to replace the tire.

The consent agreement looked good on paper, Buckwald but the consumer hasn't had as much luck as the government in getting his tires changed.

A friend of mine went to his local tire store and said, "I just received this notice that you would change my tires, which are unsafe and could cause me and my family to become needlessly involved in an accident."

Unfortunately, we do not have any substitute tire to give you at this time," the tire distributor said nervously, "and would you mind not parking in the area because you are taking up space for customers who want to buy new tires."

"But wait a minute. It says right here in this registered letter that the tire company is terribly sorry about the alleged poor workmanship of the radials I bought and wishes to make amends. It further states that all I have to do is take my tires

Washington Letter Sale

MARBURG, West Germany, Nov. 15 (AP) — One of the last letters written by George Washington is among 425 letters, notes and manuscripts of famous personalities being offered for sale by J.A. Stargardt, an autograph dealer here. Concerning the navigability of the Potomac River, the letter was written to neighbor John Mason eight days before Washington's death on Dec. 14, 1799. It is being offered for 12,000 marks (about \$6,000).

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